PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,077—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLI[illegible]
PETER F. HEERING
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
R.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th Aug.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th "
R.I. ROME	5845	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
R.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	25th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6301	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler	9th "
R.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
* CARTHAGE	6292	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
R.I. EGYPT	5009	R. F. Briscoe	13th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labeled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* EDEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 296	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ARIA VALERIE	A. Lava	4,235	Sept.
EDUSA	T. Androvich	3,769	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1200	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 12, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials via Chilas and Kashmir.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
RAGHLIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. BOUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 19th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.
THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	27th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 10th August, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1860.

BRANDIES.
TRADE MARK.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fifteen Years Old	82 0	91 8
THREE STAR ***		
A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52 8	58 8
TWO STAR **		
Choice and Well-matured	45 8	51 0
ONE STAR *		
A Capital Peg Brandy	39 8	44 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
FOUND AT ONCE.
The page last Written upon immediately found on opening the Book.
THE SELF REGISTERING NOTE BOOK.
For all Sorts and Conditions of Men.
WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF "Captain Cuttle" (Dombey and Son.)
In using a Note Book of the ordinary kind, the first entry must be found before another can be made, but the principle applied to these books entirely does away with the necessity of any searching, as they AUTOMATICALLY OPEN AT THE PLACE REQUIRED. The books are made either with a Metal Spring or Loop Holder for the Pencil, over which the leaves freely pass from beginning to end, and, on the Pencil being inserted after use, it is securely retained in a convenient position, clearly indicating the leaf to be next used.

"SEMPER PARATUS."
In French Morocco Binding with Pockets.

No. S. 1—	4¼ inches	by 2¼	Rs. 2 0	REFILLS Always in Stock	S. 1 Annas 6
" S. 2—	5 "	by 3	Rs. 2 8		S. 2 " 7
" S. 3—	5¼ "	by 3¼	Rs. 3 0		S. 3 " 8

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—
LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made or Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.
KEEP a bottle of DR. BUDD'S FAMILY DIARRHOEA MIXTURE and BEYNON'S CHOLERA DROPS in your house. Dr. Budd's Mixture is invaluable in all stages of Diarrhœa, and it will WARD OFF CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS. It can be relied on to relieve bowel irritation, nausea and vomiting.
Give a dose to your servants also, and they will not fall sick and leave you.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, Opposite Watson's Hotel. AND POONA, East Street.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.
IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.
Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs. a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 5 in. dial	25 0
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, with open and bolt dial	30 0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38 0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90 0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS
FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.
Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.
Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS
GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
THE GREAT BALL NOZZLE scamless SYRINGE.—
Cleanses thoroughly in its work and—
Rs. 8-8—ITS THE ONLY ONE THAT DOES.—Rs. 8-8
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
OUR SUPPLIES of English, and Italian Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, etc., are constantly renewed with the best and fresh stocks from only the well-known Houses, and we guarantee their quality and freshness.
Reduced Cash Price Lists Free on Application.

CAUTION!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :
1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
TO-DAY'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, AND HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN

WILL GIVE THEIR FAREWELL SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC

RECITAL.

ADMISSION Rs. 2 and 1.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & Co. Where Seats can be Reserved.

Doors Open at 8-45 Recital Commences at 9-30 precisely.

THE Temperley Line S. S. "KIRKDALE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th, August, 1897.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "MATIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

"The steamer having experienced bad weather during her course to Karachi the first port of discharge, and sustained damage and loss owing to her engines having broken down, consignees are requested to deposit with us 5 per cent. of the invoice value of goods imported by them, so as to cover the expenditure incurred which may form a charge on cargo or some part thereof or be the subject of general average contribution. Consignees are also requested to sign the average bond before applying for delivery order."

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

MESSRS. BARCLAY BROTHERS of mark Lane, London, have arranged FOR SALE in India Prince Rangitsinghji's Photogravure (by special permission of the Prince) from painting from life by the well known Artist Mr. H. Jamyn Brooks. The Picture is life like, and the Prince is represented Bat in hand at the Wicket.

A copy of the Picture is on view at the ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY'S, Show Rooms, No. 50-52, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay, where orders may be Registered.

Sole Agent :—J. D. POWALA, 50-52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 4 P.M., to CONSIDER a Telegram from the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the PROPOSED HOUR of DEPARTURE of the HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER from Bombay under the new CONTRACT with the P. and O. S. N. Company, which comes into force from 1st February, 1898.

By order of the Committee.

C. J. MICHAEL, Assistant Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th August 1897.

WOODEN SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ORDINARY SLEEPERS of SAL or IRONWOOD (Inga Scylocarpa) size 10 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches. The rate quoted per sleeper must include delivery at Bezwada or Ennore the termine of the Bezwada Madras Railway. Arrangements will be made to pass lots of Sleepers of not less than 400 in number at any Station on the East Coast, Southern Mahratta, South Indian or Madras Railways. Lots of less than 400 will be passed at the places of delivery mentioned above. Tenderer should state the number they undertake to supply and the date of completion of delivery. In the event of tenders being at the same or nearly the same rate preference will be given to the lots, which will be delivered earliest. For further particulars and forms of Tender apply to the—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Bezwada, Madras Railway, Madras.

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-Interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share FREE of INCOME TAX has been DECLARED for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1897, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th September, 1897, between 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th August, 1897, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th August to the 11th September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1897.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Biskenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein Germany.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh ! I have been using since 40 years!

NOTICES.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE following NEW MAGAZINES and REVIEWS are received by TO-DAY'S MAIL :—

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine.	Leisure Hour.
Chamber's Journal.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.	Month (Catholic).
Contemporary Review.	National Review.
Family Herald.	Nineteenth Century.
Fortnightly Review.	Pearson's Magazine.
Harper's Magazine.	Review of Reviews.
Idler.	Temple Bar.
Ladies' Realm.	

QUARTERLIES.

Borderland. Quarterly Review.

Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.

HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS.

SEALED TENDERS will be required by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, 1897, for the purchase of

12 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND SCRAP BRASS.

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th August, 1897.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1895.—(Second issue.)

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 4824 A, dated 6th November 1896, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 257, dated 21st November, 1896, Marine Department, to RAISE A LOAN of 13 lakhs, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of (10) lakhs only.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 1927.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

2 per cent. on application.
25 per cent. on 20th September, 1897.
25 per cent. on 20th December, 1897.
25 per cent. on 20th March, 1898.
23 per cent. on 20th June, 1898.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments.

Tenders paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 20th August, 1897, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover, addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. GILES, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 26th July, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6¼ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co., Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Specialmixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BUBNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO., UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1897.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE

of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.

CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS. have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.		
20	Rs. 10	0	0
25	" 11	0	8
30	" 12	4	8
35	" 13	12	0
40	" 15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances effected on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co, Agents in Bombay,

22, Apollo Street.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE. LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A. Manger and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS. BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 2-9m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-35m., 8-4a.
Wilson Philological Lecture, by Rev. R. Scott, Convocation Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

REPORTED THEFT AT COLOBA DEPOT.—John Brady, a soldier belonging to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 12, from his room at Colaba Depot, some time during Friday last.

A BOMBAY MEDICAL STUDENT.—Among the students who were successful at the examination last month for the triple qualification of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, was Miss Mildred Eva Graham, daughter of Mr. H. W. Graham, of Bombay.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. S. D. Khote, Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Hari Sitaram Dixit, and Dr. C. E. Dadachanji seek election in the D Ward at the ensuing general elections. They are all old members, with the exception of Mr. Rustom, who comes forward to fill the place of Mr. Jejeebhoy Petit, who is not likely to seek re-election.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT DAMAUN.—On Friday night, the house of Sookhanand Appaji, situate in Purbhoo Street, at Lower Damaun, opposite the house of Khatri Vithal Makund, who was recently robbed of his buried ornaments, was broken open by robbers, who dug the whole of the ground floor with a view to discover any buried treasure, but as the owner had taken the precaution of not leaving his valuables behind him, the labour of the robbers was lost and they had to go disappointed.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening. Business: (1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) Drs. Cowasji Temulji Pardiwala and K. M. Gimi to be elected members of the society; (3) A short paper on Indigenous Vegetable Refrigerants and Anthelmintics, by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar; (4) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, between the Y. M. C. A. and Telegraph Football clubs, on the Cooperage. Kick-off, 5-15. The follow[illegible] the teams:—Telegraph—J. Steer, G. Harl[illegible] W. Sell, W. Macqueen, J. Edwards, A. Michael[illegible] Mason (capt.), T. J. Mac[illegible] F. Harris, H. Pell, W. M[illegible]es; E. Chitts and [illegible] Rae, and E. Parkins. Reserv[illegible]artin, E. James, W. Sinclair. Y. M. C. A.—V. M[illegible]urch, W. Peyton, P. Ross, E. E. Waller (capt.), W. Ch[illegible] H. Veevers, and E. D. Smith, A. L. Smith, W. Jones, W. Garratt. Reserve: R. Laxton.

BURGLARY AT KHARA TALAO ROAD.—Hussonali Lookmanji, a Borah merchant, locked the door of his house, at Khara Talao Road, on the 14th instant, and went to Sion in company of his family. On the following morning, he was informed by his brother, who occupies a room opposite to that of complainant, that his place had been broken into, the lock of the door having been wrenched off. The complainant returned to Bombay, and on making an examination of his room, discovered a box broken open, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 285, stolen therefrom.

A PICK-POCKET AT THE KALBADAVIE POST OFFICE.—Purshotom Babin, a Hindu, went to the Kalbadavie Post Office, on Saturday morning, taking with him in the pocket of his coat currency notes and cash, to the amount of Rs. 202-8, to be sent up-country by a money order. While he was standing at the office amongst a crowd of persons, who had gone there for the same purpose, the pocket containing the money was cut clean out. Owing to the great crush of persons, the complainant could not give any information as to how the deed was done. He discovered the loss only on putting his hands into his pocket.

PROFESSOR VAN TASSELL AT KISHENGURH.—Professor Van Tassell made a successful balloon ascent and parachute jump, on Sunday evening, by order of his Highness Maharajah Kishengurh. His Highness, his staff, and many thousands of people, almost the entire population of Kishengurh and surrounding villages, were present. The balloon rose a height of 7,000 feet, when the Professor cut loose and landed half-mile from the starting point at the top of the mountain. He received loud and hearty congratulations on his return. All feel grateful to his Highness for the grand treat afforded them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Selection from	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Graceful Dance	Dulce	Tovey
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Galop	Vivacity	Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Shaik Boodun Emambux, residing on the third floor of a house at Old Bengalpoora Road, Mandvie, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that during his absence from home between the hours of 7 and 11 p.m. on the previous night, his servant, Ebrahim, aged twenty-two years, opened a box by means of the key, which had been left hanging close by, and having abstracted therefrom a metal watch, pieces of embroidered wearing apparel and cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 117, absconded. The absconding servant had been in the complainant's service for about fifteen days only.

STRAIGHT TO HIS STABLE.—On Saturday evening, a lad, named Robert Chadderson, aged fifteen years, residing with his brother-in-law, Mr. Sattersall, at Government House Road, Parel, was riding a horse along the Parel Road, when, near the Albion Buildings, the animal took fright at a passing tram car and bolted towards home. The boy stuck to his saddle, but could not pull up, and the horse, in his rapid career, knocked down, near the Tram terminus, a Purdasee, named Devideen Bhola, aged thirty-two years, causing several cuts about the face. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The horse stopped at his stable.

THE FAMOUS INDIAN CRICKETER.—Prince Ranjitsinghji will probably be in Bombay at no distant date, and anything connected with him will be read with interest at the present cricketing season. Messrs. Barclay Brothers, of Mark Lane, London, picture dealers, have published a lifelike photogravature of the Prince, from a painting from life by the well-known artist, Mr. H. Jamyn Brooks. The Prince is represented bat in hand at the wicket. A copy may be seen at the Oriental Commercial Agency's Show Rooms, No. 50-52, Medows Street, Fort, where intending purchasers of the photogravature—which will in each case be signed by the famous cricketer—may get their orders registered. We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column regarding the picture.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.—The usual anniversary celebration of the birthday ceremony of Prophet Mahomed was performed by the R. I. M. Dockyard employes, at Mahim, in the bungalow of Mr. Esmail Jetha, on Saturday, the 14th instant. About a hundred Mahomedan employes of the R. I. M. Dockyard were present. After the "Mowlood Shariff" had been performed, Mr. Syed Hassan delivered an interesting address on the birth and life of Mahomed, which was heard with close attention. On the motion of Mr. Mahomed Hashum, Engineer of the R. I. M. steamer Margarita, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the speaker and to Messrs. Shaik Ismail Mistry and Ebrahim Turner for their able management. On the following morning a dinner party was held in commemoration of the Prophet Mahomed's birthday, and after the distribution of pan and attar the proceedings were brought to a close.

TRYING TO TAKE IN A PADRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dosa Kariman was charged, at the instance of Constable Hobson, with demanding more than his legal fare from Rev. Mr. Nelson, junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment. From the evidence it appeared that accused's conveyance was engaged at the Apollo Hotel and went to Colaba. Accused was offered eight annas, but he refused to accept it and kicked up a row. After hearing the evidence, his Worship remarked that the conduct of the accused was unjustifiable. Complaints against hack victoria drivers had become very frequent, and their conduct was found to have been blame-worthy in the majority of cases. Accused had no right to demand an excess fare and to put people using his conveyance to unnecessary trouble and expense. He was fined seven rupees.

A CHANCE TO IMPROVE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Williamson charged Sewram Rajana, Customs clerk in the service of Ruttonji Ramji and Co., with stealing seven tolas of silver, belonging to his master. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused, it appears, was entrusted with a packet of silver bits, weighing about 65 tolas, the bits being chipped out of blocks for fixing valuation according to the standard of test. The accused stole seven bits, and concealed them in his house. Next day, when the employers asked for an explanation as to how the packet became short in weight, he became confused and admitted the offence. The prosecution did not press the charge, as accused had been in police custody since Saturday night. The magistrate considered the fact of accused being respectably connected, and with a view to give him a chance of reformation, sentenced him to a day's imprisonment and fined him Rs. 20.

A REMARKABLE FAILURE OF MEMORY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Rama Arjooni was brought up on remand and charged with theft of a chinchi. The complainant, a Ghatti, employed in a warehouse, stepped into the witness box, and being asked his name, could not recollect it. After pausing for a few minutes, he said: "What can I do; I can't recollect it." The magistrate then asked him if he knew his father's name, and he said he had forgotten that too. The police sepoy in charge of the case being asked what name he had given to the police, said it was Tookaram Bapu. Complainant hearing this, at once cheered up, and said "Yes, yes, that's my name." The case was then proceeded with, and accused being found guilty of having removed the chinchi from complainant's pocket, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.—On Saturday, a portion of the south wall of a three-storeyed house, belonging to one Hussain Mea Chimnaji, at Chuckla, collapsed and fell into the sweeper's gully. The house had been occupied by a number of tenants, all of whom vacated it on being warned by the Municipal authorities.—About 7 o'clock, the same evening, the front and two side walls of a two-storeyed house, belonging to Dhunji Anundji, at Coombarvada, gave way and part of them fell into the house and a part into the street. The inmates escaped by the back stair case. The damage is estimated at Rs. 600.—At 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the roof of a house, situated at the 5th Lane, Kamatipoora, and belonging to one Dawoodbhoy Sarufally, fell in. The house contained fourteen rooms, occupied by 35 tenants, who were apprised on hearing the rafters crack, and vacated the house before the roof came down. The Municipal authorities were informed.—On the same day a portion of the east or side wall of a house, belonging to a Khoja, named Dawoodbhoy Hussonbhoy, at Ghorupdeo Road, gave way. The place was occupied by ten tenants, all of whom have vacated it.

A BRUTAL REVENGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Govind, a mill-hand, employed in the Hindustan Mill, was charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Balla Appa, a muccadum employed in the weaving department of the same mill. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the complainant, in company of two of his friends, was on his way to the mill, when, on the Ripon Road, the accused, who was following them with a stick in his hand, rushed on complainant and delivered him a severe blow with the stick, causing a wound on the back of the right ear. Complainant fell down insensible, bleeding from the wound, when accused dealt him four more blows, inflicting injuries to the other parts of the body, and then absconded. The police came on the scene, and removed the injured man to J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was allowed to go home. About five hours after the police arrested the accused in his house. The assault is attributed to some enmity existing between the party on account of the accused frequenty visiting complainant's chawl and interfering with the married women residing therein, and a scuffle between the complainant and accused was said to have taken place on the previous evening. The accused denied the charge, stating that he was at home on the morning of the day in question and knew nothing about the assault. The stick with blood marks on it was produced by the police, and it did not belong to him. The magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ASSAULT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Abdulla Addum, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-two years, who was, on the 19th of June last assaulted by two men, named Mahomed Sultan and Abdul Rahiman, sustaining injuries on his head and left foot, which resulted in death at the hospital on Sunday evening. The circumstances under which the deceased was alleged to have been assaulted in his master's eating-house by the two men, as well as the dying deposition of the deceased recorded by Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, have been published in these columns. From the evidence of the acting House Surgeon of the Hospital it appears that when the deceased was first brought to the hospital by the police, his injuries were dressed and he was allowed to go home. On the following day the injured leg became swollen, when he was again brought to the hospital and admitted. A few days after admission, fever set in, followed by erysipilas, which made the man delirious. On the 9th July pneumonic symptoms developed, and on the 14th idem abscess was formed on the injured leg. Diarrhoea followed, his condition became worse, and he died exhausted, on Sunday evening. The *post mortem* examination held on the body, showed that the brain and its memberane were conjested, so also the lungs. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to exhaustion caused by erysipilas, abscess and diarrhoea, consequent on the injury on the left leg, which was caused by the two accused whose act was under circumstances tantamount to causing grievous hurt.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. ANGELINO DE SOUZA.—On Saturday, writes a correspondent, the Portuguese community of Bombay sustained the loss of one of its most distinguished members by the death of Dr. Angelino de Souza, of Mahim. The deceased gentleman, who had quite recently lent his services to the plague committee at Bandora, left home early on the morning of that day, apparently in the best of health, to attend to his duties at the Bandora station; but scarcely had he alighted on the platform, when he began to feel symptoms of heart-disease, and within a few minutes of his arrival he succumbed to the malady. The usual formalities of an inquest occupied the best part of the time till near noon, and it was at a-quarter to twelve that his body was conveyed to his residence. The intense grief of the deceased's widow and children is more adequately conceived than described; and the keen sorrow of his relatives and friends is equally impotent of expression. The late Dr. Angelino de Souza was the only surviving son of Mr Mathew de Souza, who, more than half-a-century ago held the appointment of Deputy Collector of Sholapur. He and his brother, the late Dr. Philip Clement de Souza, J.P., F.U.B., etc., were two eminent representatives of the medical profession, the one as a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and the other as a Licentiate of Medicine. After he took his degree the late Dr. A. de Souza served the Government in various appointments at Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Baroda, and elsewhere, retiring eventually upon a pension honorably earned. He spent the last fifteen years of his life in the bosom of his family, at Mahim. In the earlier part of his career, he travelled a great deal in Europe. He was indeed, a man loved and respected by all who knew him, of a nature genial, sympathetic, and benevolent, and his death has been a severe blow to those near and dear to him as well as to a wide circle of admirers. The funeral took place at 10 a.m., on Sunday, the corpse having been consigned to its last resting place, in the Dharavie Cemetery, by noon. The chief mourner was the deceased's only son, Mr. Louis Philip de Souza, now graduating in the Local University. Dr. A. de Souza was born on the 9th of January, 1830, reaching at death the ripe age of sixty-seven years and eight months. He leaves behind him a widow, son, and three daughters.

THE FAMINE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's Central Provinces Season reports are summarised in the following General Remarks:—Weather cloudy with good falls of rain at intervals throughout the Provinces. More is required in the Tirora tahsil of Bhandara and the Simga tahsil of Raipur; also in parts of Chanda and Bilaspur—all rice growing tracts. But a short break would be beneficial to juari, especially in Betul and Chhindwara. In these districts the early kutki has come to maturity and is being harvested. Some damage has been caused by insects to juari and till in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul. Transplantation of rice continues; also the biasi (thinning) operation in Chhattisgarh. Other summer crops are being weeded. Preparation of land for winter sowings progresses. Fodder still scarce in parts of Nagpur and Bhandara. Prices are stationary in 7 districts, and have fluctuated slightly elsewhere. The numbers of relief-workers have decreased by 34,000, while there is an addition of 12,000 to the number of those gratuitously relieved. One test-work was opened in the south of the Damoh district, which attracted 25 persons. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 23,220, Damoh 27,285, Jubbulpore, 31,034 Mandla 12,068, Seoni 5,163, Narsinghpur 15,028, Hoshangabad 33,319, Nimar 748, Betul 7,335, Chhindwara 15,198, Wardha 2,014, Nagpur 9,265, Bhandara 15,367, Balaghat 32,853, Raipur 39,539 Bilaspur 44,821 and Sambalpur 875; total 3,15,132. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 15,235, Damoh 17,344, Jubbulpore 48,369, Mandla 7,614, Seoni 8,439, Narsinghpur 13,385 Hoshangabad 13,523, Nimar 1,375, Betul 4,054 Chhindwara 4,645, Wardha, 641, Nagpur 7,206 Chanda 2,113, Bhandara 11,374, Balaghat 10,281, Raipur 26,243, Bilaspur 68,056 and Sambalpur 174; total 2,66,074. There were also 20,859 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief-workers—men 97,767, women 1,47,617 and children 69,607, with 141 unclassed. Dependants—men 2,411, women 3,209, and children 42,080, with 1,056 unclassed Poor-houses—men 6,671, women 9,284 and children 14,400. Otherwise relieved—men 5, 23,169, women 52,030 and children 53,271, with 53,833 unclassed. Test-works—men 5, women 15 and childrend. Wage prices—Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, and Chhindwara 8, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Nagpur 9, Seoni 7 3-4, Hoshangabad and Raipur 8 1-2, Nimar, Bhandara and Bilaspur 7 1-2, Betul and Balaghat 7, Wardha 10, Chanda 8 3-4 and Sambalpur 9 1-4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE officers wounded at Malakand, Chakdara and Shabkadr are reported to be doing well. Colonel Lamb, whose leg was amputated a few days, ago, is doing as well as can be expected after such a severe operation.

THE caste constitution of the 9th Bombay Infantry has been altered in respect of its two Mahomedan companies, which are to be recruited from Rajputana and Central India instead of from Bombay.

THE Hindus of Peshawar are said to be in a state of alarm, fearing lest they will be looted by Mahomedan "budmashes". There was rumour that a fire would be started, and while the police were engaged with it the Hindu quarter would be rushed.

IT is reported from Ootacamand that a dynamite accident has occurred there in connection with the lake reclamation work, which resulted in the death of a sepoy of the 4th *Pioneers*. The man approached an unexploded charge contrary to orders, and he was removing some stones when the charge exploded. Death was instantaneous.

MR. HIGHAM, having completed his report on the working of the relief systems in the famine tracts, has resumed his appointment of Inspector-General of Irrigation. Mr. Upcott, who has been officiating as Director-General of Railways during Colonel Gracey's absence on privilege leave, remains on in the Public Works Department on special duty. Mr. Woolley Dod has reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

LAST week's famine reports show a reduction of 222,000 in the number of persons receiving relief. Every province with the exception of Burma (1,100) and Hyderabad (824) showed a decrease. The numbers in Bengal fell by 72,000, in Madras by 50,500, in the North-west Provinces by 34,000, and in the Central Provinces by 21,400. The numbers actually on relief works in all India are now under 1½ millions, of whom over half a million pertain to Madras. The number gratuitously relieved is also less than 1¼ millions of whom one-third are found in the North-West Provinces. We have plainly now seen the worst of the famine.

THE Chamla Valley, to which a Malakand correspondent refers brings to mind the Umbeyla campaign, the last, one might say, in which a combination of the tribes has been able to really hold in check a British force of any size. The fighting on the Umbeyla pass was to prevent our passing up this valley on our way to destroy Malka, the settlement of the Hindustani fanatics. The latter had carefully spread the report that our true intention was to seize the valleys of Chamla, Boner and Swat and the tribesmen therefore engaged us under the impression that they were fighting for their homes. The memory of this campaign still lingers in these valleys, and the force to which our Malakand correspondent refers, may have set out under the delusion that they would find the task to keep us in check no harder than did their fathers before them. But their opinion must have soon begun to waver, when the news of the losses on the Malakand reached their ears. The Jadun are a tribe of Afghans, who reside partly on the south slopes of the Mahaban mountain and partly in the Hazara district; and the Khuddu Khel are a section of the Sadozai division of the Utmanzai Yusafzais; they inhabit the south slopes of the Sarpatai mountain. Neither of these tribes have been difficult to manage in the past. Provided there is no general rising of Bunerwals, who practically lord it over this section of the frontier, but little further trouble need be anticipated in this quarter.

IN all years remarks, a contemporary, the variations in the amount of the monsoon rainfall over India, according to the position of the recording station with reference to the rain-bearing current, are enormous; but this year these variations are intensified, because from some cause the rainfall in those regions which ordinarily receive heavy rain have had excessively heavy falls, and those regions which nominally receive light falls have had even less than usual. Thus Tavoy in Tenasserim has received during the 72 days, between June 1st and August 11th, 141 inches of rain, or an average of nearly 2 inches a day, and nearly 40 inches more than the average; and Calicut and Malabar has had during the same period 109 inches, or 1½ inches per day, and 39 inches more than the average. As opposed to this we have Negapatam with only 0·21 inches, Bellary and Nellore with only 3 inches, Dera Ismail Khan with only 1½ inch, Multan with only 2 inches, and Ahmednagar with only 3½ inches. In each of these cases the rainfall is not expected to be very heavy no doubt, but in every one the total fall this year is very much less than the average, so that the contrasts in the rainfall are intensified in those regions which could without any inconvenience do with less than their normal fall recording a large excess, while those other regions to which every drop of rain is of importance record a deficient supply.

A literary policeman is somewhat of a novelty. He has been developed in Melborne, Australia. In the brief intervals of leisure permitted by conscientious promenading of his beat, he found time to write and publish two books—A Dictionary of Colonial Criminal Slang and a Manual of Police Duty. The celebrity he thus acquired inspired ambition, and made him not unnaturally discontented with a calling pronounced by so competent an authority as Mr. W. S. Gilbert to be rarely linked with unalloyed happiness. So he has quitted the force and joined the ranks of the journalists. He has started a new weekly in Melbourne called the Alert, which he alliteratively describes as "a paper for the people, politicians, publicans, police, paterfamilias, patrons of sport and the public generally."

As it is now the fashion to wind up wars with a "rectification of frontier," the "Britisher" who writes to a contemporary suggesting the proper rectification which ought to follow war between Britain and the United States is quite in order, though perhaps a little premature. He suggests that we ought to annex Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and part of New York State. This would give Canada an open seaport and shorten the Canadian frontier by several hundred miles. The United States would, of course, have no objection to shorten the Canadian frontier; but they would not chose quite the same means of doing so. Nevertheless, there is no harm in letting them know that some of us have "views" too.

AN experience similar to that of Calcutta during the riots is feared by the Hindus of Peshawar, according to a contemporary which writes:—They are convinced that the Amir is at the bottom of the Mohmand rising, and they believe that the Mussalmans have formed a plot to loot the Hindu quarter of the town. It is rumoured that a fire will be started and that while the police are engaged on it, the Hindu quarters will be rushed and sacked. If it is true that the Amir is actively stimulating these risings, and that some section of the Afridis are up, there are likely to be more lively times on the frontier than we have yet seen, and the formation of a second and third Reserve Brigade looks as if Government were preparing for further development.

IT would be interesting to know, observes the Calcutta paper, how far Government has gone with the sale of one-fifth of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Rothschilds. The story is that it is driven to this expedient by the want of four millions sterling and that the working of the line is to be made over to the Bengal and North-Westen. In view of what happened to the Tirhut State Railway when it was similarly disposed of the outlook of the Eastern Bengal is far from brilliant. The transaction indeed, is little better than a deliberate sacrifice of the mercantile interests which are dependent upon the efficient working of the line. Surely the Chamber of Commerce had a right to be consulted by Government before such an important step was taken. Apparently, Government has a weakness for these hole-and-corner bargains, and imagines that it is free to do as it likes with the railway system of Bengal, regardless of the great trading interests, to say nothing of the convenience of the travelling public. Is it too late to protest against this iniquitous proceeding

SIR ATWELL KING LAKE, sixth baronet, has died at East Dulwich, at the age of sixty-three. The eldest son of Sir James Samuel Lebe, by his marriage with Anne Maria, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., he was born on April 9th, 1834, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1846, entered the Bengal Army in 1854, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the siege of Delhi and subsequent operations, for which he had the medal. Subsequently appointed Acting Adjutant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry and Captain in the 104th Foot, he retired from the service in 1864, marrying, in 1870, Frances Sarah Place, widow of Colonel Richard Ousely and daughter of Mr. Walter William Jones, of Guarrey, Carmarthenshire. Lady Lake died last year. In default of issue, the baronetcy descends to Mr. St. Vincent Atwell Lake, only son of the second son of the fifth baronet. He was born on January 3rd 1862, and educated at the Royal Naval School, Newcross.

THE gambling scandal is still the chief topic of conversation in Hongkong. Two Chinese sergeants and 14 Chinese constables were arrested and deported to Canton. This clears out very nearly the whole of the detective staff; new men have taken their places and the general force is being recruited from outside. Five Chinese detectives did not wait to be arrested, but absconded from the Colony. The trial of Inspector Witchell has opened at the Supreme Court. He is defended by Mr. E. Robinson, and it is probable that Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., who conducted the proceedings at the Magistracy, will prosecute on behalf of the Colonial Authorities.

AN official telegram states that in the recent fighting in Rhodesia the chief Mashingombi was killed. Two gold bullets were found near the kraal.

ALTHOUGH the system of identification by finger prints was introduced into Assam with effect from the 15th September, 1896, it had not been brought into effective working order before the end of the official year, and no cases of false personation were detected by means of it. Some finger prints examined by the Chief Commissioner at Debrughar were unless, and "it is clear," observes Mr. Cotton, "that unless, the subregistrars are properly instructed in the manner of taking the impressions and attend personally to see work, the new scheme will yield no practical results." It is to be hoped that by this time these little initial difficulties have been got over.

THE latest comedy a deux, in other words, the last French duel, has been fought in Corsica, where M. Carbons, a journalist, and M. Bodoy, a deputy-Major, fired two shots, but refused to fire a third; instead, they embraced and left the bloodless field together. This was not so unnatural as it seems. They met arms in hand, and departed arm in arm.

IN his biography "the true George Washington," Mr. P. L. Ford tells the following story:—"When Sir Henry Clinton succeeded to the command of the British Army, the old device to insult the General was again tried, for Dumas states that Washington received a despatch from Sir Henry Clinton, addressed to 'Mr. Washington.' Taking it from the hands of the flag of truce, and seeing the direction, 'This letter,' said he, 'is directed to a planter in the State of Virginia. I shall have it delivered to him after the end of the war; till that time it shall not be opened.' A second despatch was addressed to His Excellency General Washington." Mr. Ford caps this story with a better one;—But pleasanter intercourse came with the surrender of Yorktown, after which not merely were Cornwallis and his officers saved the mortification of surrendering their swords, but the chief among them were entertained at dinner by Washington. At this meal, so a contemporary account states, Rockhambeau, being asked for a toast, gave "The United States." Washington gave "The king of France." Lord Cornwallis, simply "The King;" but Washington, putting that toast, added, "of England," and facetiously, "confine him there I'll drink him a full bumper," filling his glass till ran over.

THE Zurich correspondent of the *Times* writes that an article of the Federal law, which forbids games of chance in public places, has lately been enforced in the canton of Geneva, with the result that the minor kind of gambling known to tourists in the familiar from *petits chevaux* was forbidden in the kursaal of Geneva. The proprietors of the building in question having petitioned the Federal Council that the same restriction should be put in force in other tourist centres, notably at Lucerne, or else removed altogether, an arrangement, has been made between the Federal and the cantonal police authorities in virtue of which playing as has hitherto been allowed in the Kursaals of Geneva and Lucerne shall be continued for the present season under certain limitations. No play will be allowed in the casinos after midnight, and the stakes are to be reduced from a previous *maximum* of 25f. to 6f. per course. As soon as the tourist season is over the whole question of allowing games of chance in the kursaals is to be settled in a conference between the head department of police and the cantons concerned.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE MAISTER, formerly of the Royal Bengal Artillery, died at his residence at Leamington on Friday at the age of 71. He entered the Army in 1842, and saw much active service in India, distinguishing himself on several occasions. He served in the Gwalior campaign, taking part in the battle of Maharajpur, for which he received the bronze star. He also went through the Punjab campaign, 1848-49, and was present at the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat. For his services in this campaign he received a medal with two clasps. He also served with the forces under Brigadier Bradshaw in the Peshawar Valley in 1849-50, and was present at the forcing of the Kohat Pass, under Sir Charles Napier in the latter year. He also participated in the affairs against the Mohmands and Utman Khels in the Eusofzai country in 1852 under Sir Colin Campbell; the Bozdar expedition in 1857 under Brigadier Chamberlain, and the expeditions against the Khabl Khel Waziris and against the Mahsud Waziris including the night attack on the camp at Palozean and the forcing of the Burarah Pass. For these services he received a medal with clasps. Colonel Maister retired from the Army in 1892, when he was raised to the honorary rank of Major-General.

AN enthusiastic bibliophile entered a humble East-end tobacco shop the other day in order to be directed to a street in the vicinity he wished to find when he was horrified to perceive the proprietress tearing wrappers from a blackletter book. He snatched the mutilated volume from her and found that it was the "Goode Huswife's Jewell," published in the reign of Elizabeth. He eagerly bid a shilling for the book and his offer was accepted. The shopkeeper, who explained that she had bought the treasure from an itinerant waste-paper merchant, had just commenced to tear it up. Only three leaves were missing, and she fortunately remembered who had got them. On a promise to give owners a pint of beer each the missing sheets were speedily recovered, but the flyleaf, which was handed to a navy with a penn'orth of Irish roll, had a narrow escape, as the man, when discovered had twisted it into a spill for the purpose of lighting his pipe. The gentleman has now the "Huswife's Jewell" complete, and there is no happier book-worm in London.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Horticultural College, Swanley, on July 19th, when Lady Cecilia Roberts distributed the prizes, Lord Carlisle occuping the chair. The hall in which the proceedings took place is not without interest in itself, as it is a ship's cabin which was added to the building when it was a mansion occupied by Sir Walter Bessimer; and it also contains a number of panels by pupils of the late Lord Leighton. Both men and women are taught gardening in this institution, and there are forty-five acres of ground always under cultivation. At present there are twenty-seven young women and eighteen young men students who learn every stage of gardening, bee-keeping and poultry-rearing. The produce is all sent to London markets, and disposed of at a profit satisfactory to the establishment. It was remarked that there had never been a woman at the college who had not voluntarily taken her turn at wheeling the barrow and digging.

CRICKET.

MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. CLUB vs. THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

AN interesting match was played between the above teams on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the former by 15 runs. The captain of Ralli's team having won the toss, deputed Ward and Gagrat to open the game. They both played very carefully, but just as Ward was getting into form he was, unfortunately, caught by Pavri. Gagrat continued batting, displaying some of the prettiest strokes that could be indulged in by a skilled batsman. He cut and drove along the ground to the boundary. But on the completion of his thirtieth run he was caught by Pavri. Machliwalla now took up the scoring and played very carefully, contributing 14. Writer and Gagrat bowled exceptionally well, the former taking three wickets for 10 runs and the latter three for 26. The Parsee Gymkhana opened their innings by sending Sanjana and Mehta to meet the attack of Gagrat. They began a very promising game, but just as Sanjana was settling down he was run-out. The rest of the Parsees maintained a similarly short defence, Kharas being the only one who went into double figures, contributing a carefully played 14. The fielding of the Parsees was excellent. They fielded so closely that it was impossible for their opponents to steal a run. Ralli's team also fielded well. The honors of bowling, on the side of the Parsees, fell to Mehta and, Pavri, the former taking six wickets for 15 runs and the latter three for 29. The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. C.

Ward, c and b Pavri	3
Gagrat, c Pavri, b Mehta	30
Mathuradas, c Pavri, b Dustur	0
Hussey, b Mehta	0
Machliwalla, b Mehta	14
H J Walsh, b Mehta	4
Arjani, b Pavri	1
Writer, b Mehta	5
Daboo, st Kharas, b Pavri	2
Davar, c Nagamwalla, b Mehta	2
F Conones, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	70

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA C. C.

Sanjana, run out	4
Mehta, b Gagrat	3
D E Modi, c Machliwalla, b Davar	9
Dubash, c Machliwalla, b Writer	1
R E Modi, b Gagrat	1
Pavri, c and b Gagrat	0
Kharas, run not	14
Spencer, c Machliwalla, b Writer	8
Ayerton, b Davar	7
Dustur, not out	2
Nagamwalla, c Hussey, b Writer	6
Total	55

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. MARINE BATTALION C. C.

A match was played, last Saturday, between the above clubs. The ground was very treacherous, and much in favour of the bowlers. The Marine Battalion having won the toss selected to bat. The first wicket fell for 8 runs; the 2nd and 3rd for 12 runs, the 4th, 5th and 6th wickets for 26 runs; and the 7th, 8th, and 9th wickets for 30 runs, the total score being 33. The Municipal Team were more successful only towards the latter end of the game. Their 1st and 2nd wicket fell for 2 runs; the 3rd for 6; the 4th for 8; 5th wicket fell 15 runs; the 6th, for 22; 7th and 8th for 26; and 9th for 55 runs; the total score being 72, thus defeating the Marine Battalion by 39 runs. The following are the scores:—

MARINE BATTALION C. C.

Lieut Waller, b Chonkar	4
Lascar Gennak, l-b-w, b Kaka	8
Shairkhan, c and b Chonkar	4
Shaik Ebrahim, c and b Kaka	0
Lieut Hicks, b Kaka	10
Pte Kannetite, c Kaka, b Chonkar	4
Kalnak, c and b Kaka	0
Pandnak, b Kaka	2
Sommetite, c Kirtikar, b Chonkar	0
Gondnak, c Kirtikar, b Chonkar	0
Sornak, not out	1
Total	33

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Kirtikar, c Kannertite	2
Kaka, b Ebrahim	0
Daderkar, b and c Ebrahim	0
Chonkar, b and c Ebrahim	3
Daruwalla, b and c Ebrahim	3
Chinoy, c and b Ebrahim	6
Chambari, b Shairkhan	5
Gazdar, c Pandnak, b Godnak	3
Wadia, not out	12
Guard, c Gadna, b Ebrahim	18
Lord, b Somnar	13
Extras	7
Total	72

THE LAW AS TO INDENT OF GOODS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

LEJEUNE SHINMELL AND OTHERS vs. MORARJI CALLIANJI AND ANOTHER.

MR. K. K. SUNTOKE appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Cawasji Bezonji Settna.

Claim for Rs. 203, being the amount of damages sustained by reason of defendants' breach of contract in respect of an indent of five cases of white shirtings; and consequently plaintiffs' were obliged to re-sell the goods on defendants' account, such sale resulting in the loss now sued for.

Mr. Settna, on behalf of the defendants, pleaded that the indent was not signed by the defendants, but they had only put their signatures on a small piece of paper; that the goods were inferior in quality to the sample shown to them; that the plaintiffs ought to have allowed a survey on the goods before calling upon his clients to pay the drafts; that the plaintiffs were not ready and willing to perform their part of the contract, and that the re-sale took place after unreasonable delay.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that the defendants denied having put their initials the indents produced by the plaintiffs, and said they only signed a piece of paper, mentioning the quantity and quality of the goods. His Honour had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the initials on the indent were those of the defendants. The plaintiffs had given their evidence in an exceedingly fair way in all respect; in fact, it was impossible to conceive a fairer case for plaintiffs. The defendants' object throughout seemed to the court to have been to compel the plaintiffs to give them some allowance. Plaintiffs, in order to keep up amicable business relations, with the defendants, did consent to give them some allowance, but without admitting their liability to do so, or that the goods were inferior. The witness, Morarji Welji, who was called on behalf of the defendants to prove that the plaintiffs admitted before him that the goods were inferior in quality to the sample, said nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he stated that he neither inspected the sample nor the goods, and he stated that he only suggested to plaintiffs that defendants would, of course, require some allowance, and that the plaintiffs were ready to take up his suggestion. The court found most distinctly that the goods were according to sample, and that according to one of the clauses in the indent, the plaintiffs were justified in refusing to hold a survey, till the defendants accepted the paid drafts. Mr. Settna, for defendants, cited a judgment of the High Court in a case referred to them by this court, and asked to make it as an authority for the proposition that a term in the indent, providing that the indentor should first accept and pay the draft, and then only his objections as to the goods could be considered, was unreasonable and could not be enforced. His Honour added that he had read the judgment very carefully and had no hesitation in saying that it laid down on such ruling. In that case the lower court found, as matter of fact that the goods that had arrived under the indent were inferior in quality to the samples, and that therefore the indentor was not bound to accept them. As to the unreasonable delay, his Honour found that there was no delay at all. The last letter from the defendants, asking for a survey, was dated the 25th November, 1896, and after that their witness, Morarji, interested on their behalf and the re-sale took place on the 14th of December following. Under these circumstanced, his Honour passed a decree for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and certified Rs. 30 as the professional costs of the plaintiffs' pleader.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th August, 1897.

1. Extension of leave of absence for 3 months, till 6th November 1897, is granted to:—Sgt. H. O. Coates.

2. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 554 Gunner R. Kay, and No. 555 Gunner C. J. Voce.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, August 7.)

Mr H M R Hopkins, Offg Depy Commr, Hardoi, privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 28th July 1897.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr A T Webster, Dist Supt of Police, for two months on medical certificate.

Surgn Lieut Col W H Cadge, Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, to hold visiting medical charge of the Pilibhit District, in addition to his other duties, pending the arival of a Civil Surgeon.

Mr G Whittle, Asst Commr, Hardoi, to officiate as Depy Commr, Hardoi.

Mr W G Willcock, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Agra to Mirzapur.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 12th August 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 7th August 1897	3,783,200
Balance to be remitted from 8th August 1897 to 31st March 1898	9,216,800

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Belgaum and Masulipatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in Sind and Cutch and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are cyclonic at Veraval, Rajkot and Bhuj, north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Calicut and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Sholapur, Karwar, Bangalore and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur and Bangalore and 14 at Nagpur, Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Sholapur, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° in excess in Sind and at Jeypore, Sholapur, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab and at the northerly stations in the North-West Provinces, where they are almost clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (3·45") and Rajkot (2·53"), over an inch at Lahore (1·75"), Bhuj (1·58"), Raipur (1·50"), Ahmedabad (1·47"), Calicut and Jubbulpore (1·35"), and Belgaum (1·08"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa, Veraval, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Nagpore, Akola, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and a few drops at Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Amraoti, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Madras and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a small depression at and about Rajkot, Surat, Veraval and off the Kathiawar Coast, where the barometer is rather over one-tenth below its normal. The winds around the depression are cyclonic, and the weather to the westwards of longitude 75° as far as longitude 64° E. and over the sea and land lying between latitude 26° and 18° N. is squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain in all districts, except in the Madras Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

Monday: Pressure has continued to increase over a greater part of the country, but a slight fall has commenced in Kathiawar. The storm recently noticed has continued to move north-westward, and is now central over the South Gangetic Plain, at the same time local storm is apparently developing over Kathiawar. The winds have become irregularly cyclonic over North Bombay, and the directions have changed somewhat in Burma; but elsewhere the winds are fairly normal. Force of monsoon is rising over the north of the Bay, and is about average elsewhere. Mean temperature has fallen in Bengal and risen in Burma and the Central Provinces, elsewhere the changes are slight. Mean temperature remains low in the Punjab, across the head of the Peninsula, over Lower Bengal and over Lower Burma, but is higher than usual in other places, more especially in Madras, the highest maximum being hundred and three in Trichinopoly. Rain has fallen generally except in Madras, where the only rainfall was a few light showers in Madras, Cuddalore, and Salem. The principal amounts are over four inches in Moulmein, over three in Saugor Island, Ranchi, and Surat, and over two in Bassein, Rangoon, Chittagong, Darjeeling Sambalpur, and Rajkote.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	60	04	57	13	60	80	54	35
Monday, August 16	0	26	0	59	2	32	2	9
Total	60	30	57	72	63	22	56	44
Total fall to 16th Aug. 1896	85	55	82	99	89	48	83	19
Total fall to 16th Aug. 1895	55	31	47	42	47	93	48	61

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ct.	Dhola. In.	Ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Ct.
Previously registered	11	83	13	1	14	51
Saturday, August 14	0	4	1	42	0	32
Total	11	87	14	43	14	83

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	167	10
Saturday, August 14	5	23
Total	172	35

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	34	47
Friday, August 13	0	95
Saturday, August 14	3	14
Total	38	56
Total during previous year up to 14th Aug.	57	82

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·625
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·909
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	77·1
General Directions of wind *	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	418
Fall of Rain	00·9
Total fall during month	11·84
" " year	56·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 16th August	0·26

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 15.

10 p.m.	77·9

MONDAY.—AUGUST 16.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	82·1

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

341,95—Thakurdas D and O—Fatmabai vs Mahomed Nassar and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.
581,96—Matubai and J—Marutirao Tukaram and another vs Babaji Mukund Mahatre—In person.
119,97—Matubhai and J—Achratlal Mohunlal and others vs Jamasji Ratonji Mistry Smetham B and Noble.
548,96—Bhaishunker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshowjee Kallianjee—K J Mantri.
30,97—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Callianjee vs Jetha Premjee and others—Bhaishanker and K—In person.
385,96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoossein Adambhoy and others vs Allibhoy Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S.
247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ladabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

155,97—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjibhai Poonji vs Mooljee Nur Mohomed—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

672-96—Janardhan and A—Sadanand Raghoonath and others vs Wassudeo Moreshwar Patwardhan—Chitnis M and M.
172-97—Smetham B and Noble—Hurdiyalmoll Daryanamull and another vs Dunichand Thakurdas and others.
210,97—Hiralal M and M—Haribux Belasidas and others vs Bolabux Ganeshdas and others.
238,97—In person—Nacur Karansi and another vs Allarakhia Sayansi and another.
243-97—Wadia and G—Ardesir Rustomji Kapadia vs Brijlal Shivbux.
250-97—Payne G and S—Ahmed Allana vs Cowasjee Khursedjee Dubash.
255-97—Khunderao and S—Lalbhai Trikamlal vs Nathalal Chunilal.
268,97—Bicknell M and M—Bai Awabai and another vs Sorabjee Byramjee Colah.
283,97—In person—Keshowlal Nurbharam vs Jafferbhoy Jan Mahomed—In person.
302,97—Bhaishunkar and K—Madhandas Premjee vs Damodar Soonderdas.
306,97—Matubai and J—Jamnadas Bhaidas vs Atmaram Keshav and others.
317,97—Craigie L and O—La Societe General Mercantile vs Edulje Cowasjee Dalal.
448,96—F P Pavri—Kersonjee Kullianjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.
229,97—Crawford B and Co—John Hetherington and Sons Ld vs Lakmishanker Pranshanker and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

343,96—Brown and M—Khatubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanja vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha—Ardeshir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dikshit and D
82,97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.
35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratrai Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.
45,96—Muljee and R—Gunputram Pitamber and others vs Manekchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow and G.
30,97—Matubhai and J—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Praslal Govindas—In person.
513,95—Janardhan and A—Heerjee Canjee vs Waljee Wardhman and another—Payne G and S.

THE parade states of the regiments which took part in the Jubilee review at Aldershot are suggestive. Some corps were very weak. Of the six field batteries three had only four guns each, and two had less than fifty non-commissioned officers and men. The Militia Infantry were fine in physique and moved well, but several of them were very weak in numbers, having less than 500 men each. Of the Line battalions most were under 550, although of course they were paraded "as strong as possible." It is to be feared also that of those who were in the ranks a large proportion would be found to be from youth and inferior physique unfit to undergo a more severe trial of endurance than that afforded by an Aldershot ceremonial review.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazegon, at Rs. 5-8-0 per Case.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

BICYCLE BARGAINS for both sexes, by First Class Makers, very latest improvements. Miraculous chance. Apply—HOLMES, Dadar, New Road.

PLATEDWARE! PLATEDWARE!! By REED and BARTON of New York, a large and varied Stock to be cleared at 25 per cent. discount.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

WANTED, a 2nd hand LANCASHIRE BOILER, 20' × 6,' and 100 lbs working pressure apply "No." 333, care of this paper.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes, Rs. 180 each, one second-hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes, Rs. 100, extra Tunes, Rs. 10 per Dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. & A. GILBEY'S "STRATHMILL" SCOTCH WHISKY, can be had from C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Hummum Street. Price Rs. 24 per dozquarts.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB SAFES

AND

CHUBB'S LOCKS

DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES

There is not a single instance of

LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS

FROM A

CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF

AND

THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

BOMBAY AGENT,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

Forbes Street, BOMBAY,

Bunder Road, KARACHI.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR SUPPLY OF

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

FOR

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Cotton Ginning and Press Factories.
Rice Mills. Flour Mills.
Oil Mills. Ice Factories.
Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers.,
&c., &c.

A STOCK OF MACHINERY

KEPT IN BOMBAY.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE, Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be held at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 16.

THE latest telegrams to hand through Reuter calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we have now to annex our weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	7,000	16,000	2,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	2,000	14,000	6,000
" Continent	4,000	7,000	...
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,591,000	5,186,000	7,909,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	3,013,000	2,260,000	3,446,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,884,000	2,249,000	3,202,000
" Stock in the Ports	80,000	133,000	307,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,190,000	1,397,420	2,613,140
" " Surats	116,000	194,890	171,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	616,000	581,870	1,333,500
" London	6,000	10,000	9,500
American Afloat	10,000	30,000	16,000
East Indian "	4,000	4,000	15,000
Total ...	636,000	625,870	1,374,000
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 7-32d.	4 13-32d.	3 29-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 17-32d.	3 15-32d.	3 1-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	15-16d.	27-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	5,68,527
" " Branches	Inc.	"	48,442
Other " "	Dec.	"	7,53,177
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,505
Other authorised "	Inc.		Unchanged.
Loans on Govt. &c.	Dec.	"	2,21,443
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	4,53,804
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	53,644
Cash	Dec.	"	4,44,507

Continued ease has characterised the Money Market during the week (broken by a holiday, during which the Bank was closed on Thursday), and the dulness of business in all directions has militated against any improvement in the demand. The Statement of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows but few changes from the return of a week ago, the Cash Balance on Saturday disclosing a decrease of some 4 1-2 lakhs, as compared with a falling off of 3 3-4 lakhs at the end of the week preceding. The principal changes in the Return under notice are, as far as trade requirements are concerned, a decrease of 7 1-2 lakhs, 2 1-4 lakhs, and 4 1-2 lakhs, respectively, in Private Deposits, Loans, and Bills Discounted, or 14 1-4 lakhs in the aggregate.

COTTON.—In ready Cotton nothing is reported again to-day, the feeling in the market being weak. Owing to the decline in December Futures in America, prices of the new crop here are lower, and speculators are said to have bought Broach at Rs. 205 per candy, and Bengal at Rs. 162½.

To-day's telegraphic advice from the districts report the Cotton crop to be doing well all round, and the crop prospects to be generally good. At Julgaon 4 inches 54 cents of rain have fallen since last Thursday; at Wadhwan, 4 inches 32 cents; Viramgaum, 3 inches 46 cents; Dhollera, 3 inches; Khangaum, 2 inches 80 cents; Broach, 2 inches 70 cents. At Dhulia the Cotton plants show more improvement; at Wadwan they are flourishing and want fine weather; while at Sholapur the food-grains are suffering from want of rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	975	bales.
Wheat	20,217	cwts.
Linseed	1,618	"
Rapeseed	5,825	"
Castorseed	1,096	"
Rice	2,584	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at 1s 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-8d. for three months' sight Bills. A moderate amount of buying was done by speculators at 1s. 3¼d., and besides this we hear of but little transpiring either way, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3¼d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Francs "	1·64 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued unsettled in tone, with 98 7-8 quoted for Money, for 3½ perCents, and 98 13-16 for Account; Threes remained at 94.

SHARES.—The single change reported in prices is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mills.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 14.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall from Karachi arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 16.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left this for Bombay, to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) passed Galle, at 8 a.m., to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Commander H W Watt, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, 14th August, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,496, tons, Commander G Brown, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 3rd August, with a cargo of 7,500 tons of coal.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Doo Balduino, Captain O Campa, sailing, on the 17th inst., for Genoa, Mr P Massari, Dr Turnbull, Mrs Pere Sa Balbi and 3 children.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 673 tons, Commander J B Groom, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi 13th August, with a general cargo. Miss Evans and 30 deck passengers. She met with heavy monsoon throughout the voyage. She will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S H J Rustomjee, Rev Fathers Keeshow and Remington, Mr Magunmul Jamutmul and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 16.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.						
D	Mutra	2434	Archer	N F		K N & Co
E	King Arthur	1047	Omen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Drachenfels	1574	Kinnewig	Karachi		Glade & Co
L	Satrunjee	547	Budroo	Marmugoa	7-8	Shepd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Shepd & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Marmugoa		Shepd & Co
O	Kirkdale	1875	McCombridge	Karachi		K N & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Karachi	14-8	S & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	4-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	25-8	W & A G & Co
4	D Balduino	3044	Cawpa	Genoa	17-8	N G Italiana
5	Ravenna	2046	Denny	China	20-8	P & O Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Jones	Hamburg	17-8	E Sates & Co
15	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	17-8	M M & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.						
	Caledonia	7558				P and O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Pachumba s	Groom	Karachi, Aug. 13.
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta, Aug. 3.
	Muttra s	Watt	Karachi, Aug. 14.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer D Balduino, Campa, for Genoa, &c.
" Pachumba, Groom, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Rome, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEWSON—July 23, at 48, Fetherton Road, London, John Hewson, of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

YATES—August 15, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mawson Yates, of enteric fever, aged 25 years. (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PATERSON—August 11, at Bisanatam, North Arcot District, the wife of G. A. Paterson, of a daughter.

UNDERWOOD—August 9, at Madura, the wife of W. E. Underwood, District Engineer, Madura, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURNETT—RAMSAY—July 20, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. C. L. Wright, Chaplain, James Burnett Burnett, younger of Monboddo, N. B., and eldest son of Captain James Cummine Burnett, to Cecilia Mary, widow of the late N. S. Ramsay.

DEATHS.

FLYNN—August 11, at Bangalore, George Patrick Pritchard Flynn, eldest son of the late Dr. G. W. Flynn.

LAINE—August 9, at Multan, Norine Agatha, the beloved darling infant daughter of William and Julia Laine, of fever, aged 9 months and three days.

PEAL—July 29, at Sepon, S. E. Peal, of the Moran Tea Co., and late of Naharani, Assam.

PRINCE—August 1, at Naini Tal, Sarah Amelia Hunter, widow of the late Joseph Prince, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, aged 58 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1897.

THE death of Surgeon-Major-General Cook deprives the Medical service in this Presidency of a capable and conscientious head, who has occupied that important post for only eighteen months. But if the period of administration has been brief so far as time goes, it has been long and trying when judged by the standard of "deeds not years" prescribed by the poet. Owing to the strain put upon this Department by the concurrent and protracted visitations of plague and famine more anxiety and responsibility has fallen to the lot of its chief during the last twelve months than ordinarily appertains to the office, onerous as it is under any circumstances. Surgeon-General Cook, who, having passed the fifty-five years' limit, recently obtained an extension of service, died from liver and heart disease, but there can be little doubt that the anxieties—shall we say the disappointments—of recent months so told upon him as to hasten his end. He had seen no less than 31 years' of meritorious service when he attained to the charge of the Medical Department. The deceased officer, who attained his M. D. degree at Dublin, commenced duty in India as acting Civil Surgeon of Kaira in 1865, being advanced to the substantive appointment two years later. With a brief interregnum as Civil Surgeon of Broach he remained in Kaira until his transfer to Bombay in 1877 as Civil Surgeon, and as Professor of Anatomy at the Grant Medical College. After periods of service at Dharwar and Karwar, Dr. Cook was transferred to Poona, and in 1887 attained to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon. Three years later he was transferred to the Central Provinces, where for five years he was Deputy Surgeon-General. After taking the third and last furlough to Europe which he had during his thirty-two years' labours, Dr. Cook returned to India in March last year, to fill the appointment of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in succession to Surgeon-General Turnbull. He had only been in charge of the Medical Department for six or seven months, when the outbreak of plague in Bombay directed the attention of the civilised world to this unfortunate city, and soon imposed a very heavy strain indeed upon the Department which was then beginning to have serious demands made upon it in connection with the famine. Dr. Cook paid many visits to Bombay in connection with the epidemic, especially when it was in the incipient stage. He promptly sent in to Government a memorandum in which the segregation of the sick, and the examination of persons leaving Bombay, were indicated as two of the most necessary methods of dealing with the outbreak. This memorandum received very little attention at the time, the advice of the Head of the Medical Department being strangely disregarded. The rapid spread of the disease ultimately led to the adoption of measures of the same kind, not under the direction of the officer who had made the recommendation, but by means of an agency improvised on the spur of the moment.

The truth is that when the Surgeon-General proposed segregation, its importance was recognised by few. The general public did not realise that it was needed, and there were enormous difficulties in the way of carrying it out effectively at that early stage. But when some months' actual experience of what plague meant had been gained, the Native community began to see that the epidemic was no matter to be trifled with, and that even caste and religious susceptibilities must be subordinated to the supreme necessity of saving human life. The natural and just irritation on the part of the Medical Service would have been obviated if Government had at this stage called in the aid of their responsible chief medical adviser, who had originally recommended the very measures it was eventually determined to enforce. But the Medical service was ignored; a military man was put in charge of the operations, and a military colleague, Bombay, and Dr. Lowson and Dr. Beveridge, came out from London possessed with the idea that what was possible and practicable in Hongkong was reasonably be practicable in India. It may be supposed that a man of so much intelligence and force of character as Dr. Lowson has returned to England wiser in that respect. His appointment at the hands of the Secretary of State to practically supersede, for the time being, the Surgeon-General as the sanitary adviser of the Bombay Government, was distinctly traceable to the belief founded on alarmist telegrams to the London press, and the *Daily Mail* tions of shirking prints like failed to realise the that the authorities here had the gravity of the situation. The authorities here were fully cognisant of the magnitude of the evil to be coped with, and were already carrying out preventive measures on a vast scale.

That this was the case is proved by the fact that the Plague Committee that had charge of the operations against the epidemic for three months expended four lakhs and a-half, while the expenditure of the Municipal administration extending over a longer period amounted to little less than nine lakhs. For months before the Plague Committee was started, the Municipal executive had an army of 6,000 men engaged in cleansing and disinfecting streets and houses, removing portions of roofs to let in sunlight and air, white-washing and on other sanitary measures, which undoubtedly had an immense effect in circumscribing the ravages of the plague. When the epidemic spread to the mofussil the Indian Medical Service worked with the utmost thoroughness for its eradication, and indeed upon this service the brunt of the battle has all along fallen. They naturally resented keenly the slight cast on their department by the appointment of utter strangers to India as Joint Plague Commissioners to act independently of the Surgeon-General. But this did not prevent them from working loyally to combat the heavy inroads made upon the vitality of the people by plague and famine. Now that Dr. Cook has passed beyond the region of controversy it is only just that it should be distinctly stated that the slight put upon him arose from a combination of unfortunate circumstances and was wholly unmerited. It was through no incapacity or want of thoroughness on Dr. Cook's part that a course was taken which was strongly resented by the officers of his Department.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS has paid the penalty of a very bitter and ungenerous attack on the military honour of the Italian officers taken prisoner by Menelik in the disastrous battle of Adowa. With a very unprincely disregard for the susceptibilities of men in misfortune he taunted them with what he described as their obsequious desire to obtain the favour of their conqueror, and alleged that on the occasion of a certain fete Italian officers drank to the health of the Negus. To barb the shaft his Royal Highness thought it becoming to say that no French officer imprisoned by Germany ever toasted the name of the Kaisar. All that was in excessively bad taste, but then good taste is not the strong point of this pushful scion of the House of Orleans, whose one purpose is to keep himself and the name of his family before the French democracy. His ubiquity as a traveller and an explorer and his sublime disregard for *les convenances* in holding up to public execration whoever may be profitably gibbeted as unfriendly or hostile to French interests abroad have won for him a cerain popularity in France. As a natural consequence of his insulting allusions to the guests of King Menelik in letters to the *Figaro* and the *New York Herald*, the Prince received a challenge from General Albertoni, a distinguished Italian officer. But the Count de Turin, bearing the name of his heroic grandfather, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and second son of Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, and some time King of Spain, claimed the privilege of being the first to cross swords with the traducer of the Italian army. Naturally the claim was allowed. General Albertoni has secured the second claim to redress by the appeal to arms. The Count, who is twenty-seven years of age, is an officer in the 1st Regiment of Cavalry in the Italian army. It is a question whether method between an Italian, brought up in the, and a of fence practise in his own country only with Frenchman who is naturally familiar in France, the far less complex system in vogue has. The can ever be fought on equal terms number Italian school teaches and authorises known to of perplexing manœuvres wholly unused from the French. The sword may be changed again in the right hand to the left and back re may be bewildering fashion. The ploy dropping on changed with equal suddenness the sitting posture the knee or by subsiding into daining chairs, falls which a Native of India, dist himself. In that into when he desires to rest the ordinary guards posture the fencer is under by a quick thrust of the adversary, and maeible to parry, deal a upwards, almost impossible deadly wound.

IT would indeed seem as if this is just what has happened in Prince Henri and Prince fought duel between There were five assaults Victor Emmanuel, tes each, which with interlasting four minutes between the encounters vals of two min-six minutes which the duel give the twenty first to last. It was unoccupied from ought in deadly earnest. At the questionably fee Henri received a slight outset Prin the shoulder, but the skin being wound in ced the seconds did not interfere. barely pier and far more serious wound in the A second terminated the encounter. Prince abdomen rising from the ground shook hands Henri, half adversary, and then walked to his with his unaided. It is stated that the incarriages were not perforated; if that be really testing case recovery is reasonably certain. the will come the duel with General Albertoni. As for the Count de Turin he left for tonily the same afternoon, carrying with him Its slight scratch on the hand as a memorial of a well fought and memorable encounter. His resolve to vindicate the honour of the Italian army as his own, and the spirit and resolution with which he fought, crowned by unquestionable success, will make him the hero of the hour in Italy and do much to revive the waning popularity of the Royal Family. Prince Henri d'Orleans, on the other hand, has shown that the House of France is not effete: that while undergoing long and toilsome journeys to mark out new fields of colonial and commercial expansion for his countrymen, he knows how to give and take sword thrusts in which there is no suspicion of make-believe. If it be true that the Prince intends one day to become President of the French Republic that end may be furthered by the pluck and resolution he has displayed in crossing swords with the nephew of the King of Italy. The Count de Turin's elder brother, the Duke d' Aosta, is married to the Princess Helene d' Orleans, daughter of the Count de Paris and first Cousin of Prince Henri. The latter, though a pronounced Anglophobe, is a born Englishman. He saw the light at Ham, near London, in 1867, and is consequently just teree years younger than his antagonist.

THE results of the recent conferences at the Colonial Office, as set forth at considerable length in the columns of the "Standard," cannot be described as either surprising or disappointing except, perhaps, to a few featherheaded people who seemed to think that a little talk at a round table would be sufficient to establish Imperial Federation. It remains to be seen whether the action of Mr. Chamberlain in bringing over the various Colonial Prime Ministers will ultimately help the movement to promote closer union. There are those who think it may possibly have the contrary effect. But this is a decidedly pessimistic view of the situation. It cannot be denied that the many speeches delivered by the distinguished visitors will be chiefly remembered for the emphasis given to the fact that the self-governing Colonies are practically independent countries, and that they intend to be treated as such. But to return to the interesting negotiations—if they can be termed—in Downing-street. There were several meetings. At the first, which lasted two hours, the whole of the time was occupied by the Secretary of State in explaining the subjects for consideration and the varied aspects in which they may be approached. Mr. Chamberlain, we are told, was as careful to avoid indicating that the Government, of which he is undoubtedly the most powerful member, had any preference in regard to any of them. While not desiring even to assume that the time is ripe for definitely arranging for the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Legislature, he dealt at great length with that topic, pointing out the several means suggested for giving them a voice in Imperial affairs, including the rather fanciful proposal to have Colonial members in the House of Lords. With regard to the improvement of trade relations, he mentioned the steps taken to ascertain the effect of foreign competition in Colonial markets, and said that the Government would be delighted to consider any proposals the Colonies might make for reciprocal trading on terms mutually advantageous. The Prime Ministers conferred privately after hearing Mr. Chamberlain's views, and their deliberations on successive occasions, "disclosed a lack of agreement on many points on which joint action was desirable."

ON one point, however, they were quite unanimous. They all felt that the time was not ripe for change, the leading Australian premiers in particular insisting that any attempt at this moment to draw the Colonies into a "political partnership" might be disastrous. It would mean, as the *Standard* expresses their arguments, that the Colonies would sooner or later have to submit to Imperial taxation, if they were given Imperial representation. As they could not hope to be allowed to send a sufficiently large number of representatives to have any influence, the connection would become irksome, and probably endanger the relations of the mother-country and her dependencies. They thought, and their colleagues for the most to agreed with them, that ical union to time, e the question of politally the several countreying that gradoore closely together, until would come and was established on terms at last a bo suitable to all. An underagreeable as, however, arrived at, that standing between the Colonial Secretary of onference the time being and the Colonial Pre-State foould be held at least once in every miers or four years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had three support of all the other representatives in the demand that the favoured-nation treaties hith Germany and Belgium should be wenounced. At the last sitting Mr. Goschen, as First Lord of the Admiralty, joined the Conference. But the only visible outcome of his appearance on the scene was an agreement that the existing Australian naval arrangements should continue. This may not be a great deal; but it will be remembered that over and over again the Prime Ministers, even those most opposed to any alteration in the "status quo," assured everybody in their speeches that if the time should come when England wanted the more active assistance of the colonies it would be immediately forthcoming. And there was a sincerity about these promises that completely reconciles the Admiralty and the Colonial Secretaries to the absence of any paper contract.

THE authorities dealing with the plague in Bombay and in different parts of the Presidency are much disturbed at finding that the military requirements demand the immediate presence of medical officers now on special duty in the Presidency on the Frontier. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins was yesterday requisitioned for service' and a notification was made that three other surgeons would be required to leave for the North-West immediately. This constitutes a very serious weakening of the means of coping with outbreaks of cholera, and the possible recurrence of plague cases. It is evident that the margin of available medical officers is far too small to meet any sudden demand for simultaneous service in the field and in civil hospitals.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the spectators' gallery in the Corporation Hall, was filled with youngsters drawn in anticipation of hearing the lively discussion likely to be invoked by the proposal of Dr. Bahadurji to secure the services of a Health Officer, who should be a trained sanitary expert and bacteriologist with modern knowledge and experience of sanitation work. The attendance of the members was exceptionally large but it was found that Dr. Bahadurji was to withdraw his proposal. When he rose to explain the proposal, Professor Muller rose to a point of order which cut short Dr. Bahadurji's remarks before he could ask permission to withdraw his proposal. The chairman ruled that Dr. Bahadurji's motion was not in order and thus there was an ignominious ending to a proposition which had been freely discussed in and outside the Corporation for the last several days.

THE criminal Jaffir Khan and his fifteen companions-in-arms have apparently evaded the search parties sent out from Quetta after them, and are by now, doubtless, across the border.

THE Central Committee of the Indian Famine Fund has made an additional allotment of one lakh of rupees to Madras, in acknowledgment presumably of the justice of the strong protest recently made to them by the Madras Committee. Even with this amount added says the *Madras Mail*, the total allotments to this Presidency are out of all proportion to the allotments elsewhere.

NAWAB SYED AMIR HOSSEIN has been re-elected to the Bengal Legislative Council, having already served for two terms. Apart from his well-known qualities as a representative of the Mahomedans of Bengal, his experience in legislative work must now be exceptional, for he has also served twice on the Viceroy's Council.

IN the year 1896-97 the total number of deeds registered in Assam was 40,878, or 2,661 in excess of the figures for 1895-96, which exceeded those of any previous year. Of the total number of documents registered, 35,755 related to immovable property 5,017 to movable property, and 106 were wills and authorities to adopt. The district of Sylhet shows the largest increase of registrations of deeds relating to immovable property, while the neighbouring districts of Cachar shows the largest decrease under that head. The total aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents fell from Rs. 68,70,557 in 1895-96 to Rs. 6,811,426 the average value of each transaction was Rs. 171 in 1896-97, against Rs. 185 in the preceding year.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column Mr. and Mrs. Nunn will give a final recital at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday evening at 9-30, when doubtless many who find it inconvenient to attend an afternoon performance will be present. The recital will not be quite so largely Shakesperian as usual, but will include extracts from Byron, Sheridan, Tennyson and Mrs. Hemans.

THE Convention for the delimitation of the French and German possessions in the "Hinterland" of Dahomey and Togoland was signed in Paris on July 23. According to the "Temps," concessions have been made by both Governments, Germany obtaining Sansanne Mango, and France retaining Gurma.

LEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DUEL BETWEEN THE PRINCE OF RLEANS AND COUNT OF TURIN.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

articulars of the duel between the Prince of ans and the Count of Turin state that five ults were made lasting four minutes each.

he Prince of Orleans was hit in the shoulder he outset, but the skin was barely pierced. His nd in the abdomen, however, is serious, but intestines are not perforated.

The Prince, half rising from the ground, shook unt Turin's hand; and afterwards walked to his riage unaided.

The Count of Turin was merely scratched, and t for Italy in the afternoon.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Signor Costa, the alian Minister of Justice.

HE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The twenty-ninth Presidential Assault-at-Arms will be held this year from the 30th August to 4th September. There are sixty events to compete, and good many prizes for each event are given by officers of the Bombay Army. Major Keir has offered Rs. 100 for a bicycle race (distance 20 miles). General Nairne has given prize for the best at Arms, ...s Lord Sandhurst has offered two handsome cups for the galloping and driving competition. Major-General Duncan gives a prize for bayonet vs. bayonet. The officers of the 2nd Bombay Lancers have offered a cup to be competed for in tent-pegging by sections. Major O'Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has offered a cup for British officers coming best in fencing, foils, sabres, and sword versus sword mounted.

Major Hill is at present inspector of the Gymnasia.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL COOK.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

The funeral of Surgeon-General Cook took place, this evening, and was a most imposing sight. The procession left deceased's residence at 5 o'clock, the dody being placed on a gun carriage supplied by the 16th Field Battery. The entire road along which the cortege passed was lined with troops. The 19th Bombay Infantry, under Major Walter, was placed just opposite the house of the deceased; after them the Royal Irish Rifles; thence three Squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under Major Gordon and Hewlett, and L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery. The whole were under command of Colonel Whiteby, Commanding the Durham Light Infantry.

The coffin left the house exactly at five. The troops presented arms, and followed the procession, the Bands of the Durham's and Irish Rifles playing at intervals. A large number of the Military Civilians were present at the deceased's house.

Major-General Duncan, General Spragge, General Caldecott, Surgeon-General Churchill, Surgeon-Colonel Moore, Surgeon-Major Croly, and Captain the Honorable Heneage acted as pall-bearers. In rear of the coffin walked Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel Mc Conaghy, Dr. Collis Barry, Drs. ...foot, Heath, Lloyd, Jones, and Boyd from Bombay, and a large number of other medical officers from Bombay and other stations came specially to do honour to the deceased.

Near the cemetery the L. Battery moved off, and fired eleven minute guns. A large number of officials were present at the cemetery gate, including the Hon'ble Messrs. Nugent, Monteath, Thompson, and Spence, Dr. Barker, Colonel Burlton Bennett, Surgeon-General Churchill, Drs. Bull, Lyons, Salaman, Thacker, and others.

On reaching the cemetery gate the coffin was removed from the gun carriage, and taken on the shoulders of eight Sergeants of the Durhams, who carried it to the grave. The service, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Gothard, Chaplain of St. Paul's, was a very impressive one.

Amongst the very large number of wreaths sent were from Lord and Lady Sandhurst; General and Mrs. Nairne; General and Mrs. Duncan; members of the Indian Medical Staff; Nurses from the Sassoon Hospital; students from the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School; Officers of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and the 19th Bombay Infantry; Staff of the deceased Surgeon-Major-General; and Mrs. Webbe, from England; Colonel Burlton Bennett the Hon'ble's Shuttleworth, Crowe, and Kirkham; Surgeon-General Churchill; Ettie, daughter of the deceased, and many others.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The annual cricket match, Poona *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, will be played to-morrow, at Bombay.

The following represent Poona:—Major Bythell, Captains Lowis and Addison, Messrs. Browne, Fairfax, Edwards, Bradford, Young, Sale, Melville, and Deas.

Mr. Lewis will act as umpire.

GYMKHANA AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

A PLEASANT evening in spite of the wet was spent, this afternoon, at Ganeshkhind, when their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst organised a small gymkhana as a sort of social pick-me-up during the week. An excellent card of four events was arranged for the occasion.

1st Event.—"Skill at Arms Competition."—Competitors will jump small hurdle and taking a sword out of the ground will cut a lemon on the right with cut 2, take a ring on the left, and a tent peg on the right points 2 for lemon, 2 for ring, usual for peg and 4 extra for pace and style.—2 runs.

Capt Curzon, 6 points ... 1
Mr Hewlett, 4 points ... 2
Capt Levson Gower, 3 points ... 3

Also competed:—Capt Campbell, Mr Parry, Cap, Heneage, Capt Crawford, Major Gordon, Mr Lee Capt Lecky, Capt Pollock, Major Mercer, Mr Jeffcoat, Mr Wilkinson, Major Robinson, and Mr. Stewart.

2nd Event.—"Wand, Ball and Bucket Affinity."—Lady and gentleman will each carry a polo ball down 4 wands in single file, lady leading, and placing them in their own bucket, return through wands home. The wands must not be touched and the balls must be placed in the buckets. Infringement disqualification.—To be run in heats.

1ST HEAT.

Mr Hichens and Miss Spraggie ... 1
Major Gordon and Mrs Tobin ... 0
Mr Parry and Mrs Dickens ... 0

2ND HEAT.

Capt Curzon and Lady Sandhurst ... 1
Mr Wilkinson and Mrs Williams ... 2

FINAL.

Won by Capt Curzon and Lady Sandhurst by three-quarter of a length.

3rd Event.—"The Sharpshooters' Affinity."—Genleman to bring a rifle over small hurdle and dismounting hand it to lady who will break 3 bottles at 15 yards range. Gentleman may remount immediately last bottle is broken, and will return with the rifle over hurdle.—Best time wins.

Mr Lee and Mrs Fagan, 1 min 14·5 secs ... 1
Capt Lecky and Mrs Mercers, 1 min 4 2·5 secs ... 2
Capt L Gower and Mrs Thompson, 1 min 14 2·5 secs ... 3
Major Mercer and Lady Sandhurst, 1 min 17 secs ... 4
Mr Mander and Mrs Dennet, 1 min 50 2·5 secs ... 5
Mr Parry and Mrs J Duncan, 2 min 35 secs ... 6
Mr Wilkinson and Mrs Saunders ... 7
Mr Ford and Mrs Ford ... 8

1st and 2nd broke their bottles in 3 shots.

4th Event.—Ladies Driving Competition."—Ladies to drive themselves through chatties (no syce or affinity allowed). There will be a time limit to ensure a fair pace.

Mrs Mercer, 13 points ... 1
Lady Sandhurst, 11 points ... 2

Also competed:—Mrs Keir, Mrs Prevost, Mrs Cobham, Mrs Dickens, and Miss Wilson.

The shortest time was Mrs. Donnet's, who only took 40secs.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S ATTITUDE RESPECTING THE JEHAD SUSPICIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The position to-day regarding Afghanistan is distinctly changed for the better, as the Amir's letter to the Governor of Jelalabad shows he means to disclaim all connection with the recent dirturbances on the frontier. But until he has made the Governor of Khost send back the camels looted from the Tochi Valley post, however, much weight cannot be attached to his protestations.

Evidence is beginning to accumulate to show that even if the Amir has not actually fomented the unrest amongst the border tribesmen, he has taken no steps to allay the excitement in any way; while the Mullahs who have been preaching the "jehad", have been given every facility by his officials.

POLICY OF SUBSIDISING THE AMIR QUESTIONED.

People are asking whether a gigantic mistake has not all along been made in supplying arms and paying eighteen lakhs per annum to an ally who waits until formidable and successive resings are all suppressed to disclaim sympathy with them.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

A good deal of wild talk is going about of the necessity of grasping the nettle of Afghanistan. But I have good authority for saying that while the Government of India are quietly collecting a sufficient force at Rawalpindi, not only to suppress any possible tribal combination but to take the offensive on the Afghan side of the border, if it be necessary, there is no intention at present to do more than teach the tribesmen who have actually risen such a lesson as they will not forget.

THE AMIR CENSURES THE GOVERNOR OF JELALABAD.

RUMOURED RISING OF THE TIRAH TRIBES.

The Amir appears disposed to mend his hand. His Highness has written to the Governor of Jelalabad calling him severely to task for permitting Afghan subjects to participate in the attack on the Shabkadr Fort and in the Tochi Valley raids.

It is rumoured, however, that there is a very serious outburst amongst the powerful Tirah tribes. It is probable that the news of the concentration of the strong moveable force which is being rapidly assembled at Rawalpindi, will prevent this movement from coming to a head. It is chiefly serious in this respect that the fighting material which might be involved amongst the Afridis and their near neighbours amounts to something like sixty thousand men, a great number of whom have been trained in the Indian army.

Both Kohat and Peshawar are so strong that they defy attack, but the wisdom of what has been done in concentrating three strong brigades, ready to follow up the raiders and inflict immediate punishment, if attempt on either should be made, is sufficiently obvious.

THE RISING OF THE FRONTIER.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO KOHAT.

HEAVY FLOODS STOP THE MALAKHAND BRIGADE.

The 9th Field Battery, half of the Scots Fusiliers, 18th Bengal Lancers, and 15th Sikhs have been ordered to Kohat to still further strengthen that important station.

The Commandant and Staff are not yet appointed.

It is reported that the Governor of Khost, in Afghan territory, has sent word to the Tunis, who recently carried off a large number of camels in the Tochi Valley, that they will be severely punished if they raid again into British territory.

The bridge over the main Kabul river between Peshawar and Shabkadr, is finished, and carts were being taken over yesterday. It was the same night put to a very severe strain by the heavy flood which came down from the hills, but was saved by the exertions of the R. E. officers. The Charsadda Bridge, lower down on Mardan Road, however, was carried away.

Telegraphic communication with Shabkadr Fort was opened to-day.

The Malakhand Brigade, which was to have moved up to the left bank of the Swat River, this morning, and given the Swatis a very necessary lesson, was stopped by heavy rain.

The Brigade will probably start to-morrow.

NO SIGN OF THE ENEMY.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

To relieve the troops ordered to Kuhat, the the Bengal Cavalry move from Jullundur to Rawalpindi, the 13th Bombay Infantry from Deesa to Ferozepore; and four Companies 5th Bombay Infantry from Rajkote to Deesa.

No actual outbreak has yet taken place, and news from Fort Lockhart, on the Samana range, reports no gathering in that direction. It is now stated that the Orukzais are alone implicated.

It seems that last year the Duty on salt which the Afridis and other tribesmen to the north-west of Kohat obtain from that station was raised from eight annas to two rupees per maund. They laid in large supples before the change came into force, but those are now said to be exhusted, and this fact is suggested as one of the reasons added to the general spirit of the Mahomedan unrest which prevails, as responsible for the present disturbances. It is reported that the Governor of Khost has had the camels looted from the Tochi, all collected together, and has sent to Kabul for orders as to their disposal.

Our Poona correspondent wires:—

Surgeon-Major Addison from Kirkee, Surgeon-Captain Read from Poona, Surgeon-Captain Slayter and Surgeon-Major Willis from Ahmednagar have all been ordered to proceed to Bombay for duty with the Field Hospital going to Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Wellesley, L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Westmacott and is directed to proceed forthwith from Kirkee to Rawalpindi.

The 14th Bombay Infantry left for Bareilly, this evening, by two special troop trains. The first train left at 7·15 with four Companies and heavy baggage under Captain Searle and Lieutenant Light, the men appearing fit, and shouting the whole way "Maharani-ki-jai." The second train with the head quarters, under command of Colonel Lyster, left by 9 o'clock train. The head-quarter was headed by the Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 16.

The Northamptons were despatched to Rawalpindi by two special troop trains, this evening.

The Fifth Madras Infantry leave to-morrow.

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The Sappers and Miners *en route* from Gilgit to Kashmir have been sent back to Gilgit, and other Imperial Service Troops on the same march have been detained temporarily.

Many British Officers are returning from Kashmir to join their regiments.

The death is annouced, at Ladakh, of Miss Petrie, Church of England, Zenana Mission.

QUARTERS FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

As married quarters at Peshawar are required for troops, a number of soldiers' wives and children are being sent to Murree.

Good rain has fallen throughout the provinces. The autumn crops are now safe, and the winter prospects considerably forwarded.

FIELD HOSPITALS FROM BOMBAY.

The Sassoon Dock, Colaba, has been fixed as the equipping station of Nos. 23 and 24 British and Nos. 62 and 63 Native Field Hospitals which are being mobilized to proceed to Rawalpindi. The undermentioned medical officers have been placed in charge of the Field Hospitals under orders for Rawalpindi, as stated against their names:—1, Surgeon-Major C. J. Addison, A. M. S., No. 24 British Field Hospital; 2, Surgeon-Major W. E. Berryman, A. M. S., No. 23 British Field Hospital; 3, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., I. M. S., No. 62 Native Field Hospital; and 4, Surgeon-Major C. F. Willis, I. M. S., No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

THE RISING IN SWAT.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Amandara, on Wednesday, says:—The weather up here has been cooler the last few days—cloudy with occasional showers. The disposition of the troops remains as before; the 1st brigade, including the Guides Cavalry, the 11th B. L., the 10th Field, and the 1st and 7th Mountain Batteries here, and the 2nd brigade with the 8th native Mountain Battery at Khar. There are a good many Pathans still lingering about among the crops, and orders have been issued for a guard to accompany the mail tonga from Malakhand to Chakdara. It is impossible to say too much in praise of the postal arrangements, which are carried out by Messrs. Dhanjiboy and Son, under the directions of the postal authorities. A tonga starts from Nowshera immediately on arrival of the mail train, and is now timed to reach Malakhand about 4 p.m. It leaves Malakhand again at 5 and mails are delivered the same evening at Khar, Amandara and Chakdara. Owing to the unpunctuality of the trains this arrangement has only just come into force, but it will continue for the future. Again the mail tonga leaves Chakdara at 8 a.m., arrives Malakhand 10·30, Nowshera 5 p.m., in time to catch both the up and down trains. In addition to this, and owing to press of business, another tonga plies daily between Malakhand and Chakdara leaving Malakhand 12 noon, arrives Chakdara 2 p.m., and leaves Chakdara 4·30, reaching Malakhand again 7 p.m.

Considering the rush of traffic there has been during the last 10 days between Nowshera and Malakhand, and the broken state of the road between Chakdara it reflects the greatest credit on all concerned that these arrangements should have been carried out with the completeness and punctuality that they have. Rumours were rife at Nowshera on Saturday and Sunday on the subject of the Peshawar rising about which no certain information had been received: and these were enhanced by an order which suddenly arrived to unload 110 camels who were on the point of starting for the Malakhand, and to despatch them at once to Peshawar. The passenger tonga traffic there is now in the hands of the military authorities who arrange all details. Tongas only ply as far as Dargai, with the exception of the mail—it of course drives right up to the pass. The road is in good condition all along, but the last miles up to Malakhand are heavy, and want re-metalling. At Malakhand there are but few traces of the late severe fighting. The North Camp is chiefly occupied by transport mules, and the brick serai which gave such good cover to the enemy the first night has been partially demolished, nearly the whole of the dead bodies have been disposed of, and the bridges on the road between Amandara and Chakdara were repaired yesterday.

Amandara is a good camp for the troops after their trying march up. It lies on the left of the road and runs down nearly the river. On the other side of the road there is a belt of trees half mile long where it is shady and cool during the heat of the day. Horses and mules look very well after their hard march. The 10th Field Battery suffered the most—nearly all their casualties occurring in the seven miles up from Dargai, and as they marched that day from Jalala to Kher, a distance of 25 miles, it is not to be wondered at; but the animals are quickly recovering their condition, with the help of plenty of loot from the neighbouring villages. Amongst other things about 10 miles of telegraph wire were routed out yesterday which had formerly carried messages from Malakhand to Chakdara. The good condition of the transport mules is very noticeable.

The 10th F. B. and the West Kent started, early this morning to pay a call on Aladand, and parties of the Guides and 11th Bengal Lancers are going out later for a reconnaissance up the left bank of the Swat river towards the passes leading into Buner, the inhabitants of which are still reported to be unsettled.

The unrest on the frontier and the requirements of two Field Forces has thrown a strain upon our military organisation which although by no means too great for our resources, does still serve to indicate how much we are incommoded by having to cling to

THE SHREDS OF AN OBSOLETE SYSTEM.

Ever since the occupation of Chitral and of the garrisoned posts in Waziristan, we have been short of troops for the necessary work of the frontier; and it is only by splitting regiments up into squadrons and companies and spreading them out thin, and by borrowing from other commands battalions that we know perfectly well can never be returned, that the force at our disposal is made to serve. Exclusive of any recent calls for active service in the Tochi, in Swat and at Peshawar, there are now three and a-half regiments of Madras Infantry, lent without exchange to other commands, while Bombay has to borrow a regiment of cavalry for the Quetta district from the Punjab or Bengal. In a few months two more Madras battalions will be released permanently from the Burma service, and must either be sent to some station in Southern India where they are not required, or else transferred for garrison duty to Bengal or Bombay. In either case there will be a surplus of over five Madras battalions not needed for Madras. Meanwhile the Frontier Force stands in urgent need of being brought up to its full strength by the restoration of a cavalry and an infantry regiment, and three battalions of Gurkhas are rusting uselessly in Assam.

As we noticed some time ago the Amir of Kabul is welcoming back to Afghanistan refugees both from India and Central Asia. He apparently feels now so secure that he can afford to adopt more generous policy than he has hitherto followed. Thus Mahomed Hussain Khan, son of Karim Khan, Khugiani, who fled with Sardar Ishak Khan to Russian territory in 1888, has been permmitted a return to Kabul. He was presented with a handsome *khillat* at his first interview with Abdur Rahman, to whom he has sworn allegiance. Another man, Niaz Mahomed Khan, Ghilzai, who has been for years a refugee in Peshawar, has also been allowed to return. He has been ordered to reside permanently at Gandamak. Sayad Ahmad, son of the ex-Badshah of Kunar, who left Peshawar with a following of some 200 persons was treated with distinction during his journey to Kabul and was well received there. He travelled up with Colonel Ghulam Rasal, the Amir's Agent in India. We shall probably hear soon of more refugees returning to Afghanistan. Sardar Ayub Khan's following has dwindled to small dimensions owing to defections, and there are only a few Sardars who share his exile. Abdur Rahman, perhaps, considers that it is safer to have under supervision near Kabul the old adherents of the Sher Ali family than to allow them to intrigue outside the frontier. Ayub Khan and Ishak Khan will, of course, never return: they are much too wise to place themselves in the Amir's power.—*Pioneer*.

PREPARED FOR ANOTHER ATTACK.

Since I wrote to you writes the *Englishman*'s special correspondent from Malakhand, we have had a rumour that the Bunerwals and Hindustani fanatics were going to attack the troops at Khar or Amandarah, but the latest news of them is that they are going to give up any idea of attacking us for the present, and are going to watch instead all the passes leading into the Eusufzai country. I fancy knowing that Brigadier-General Meiklejohn was not likely to be caught napping had a good deal to do with the change of plans, and also that there is a good moon at present. Just before the new moon is the most likely time for a night attack, or perhaps on some cloudy night, but the tribes could hardly gather in time for an attack after they had seen what sort of a night there was likely to be. I passed through the 1st Brigade camp yesterday, and saw the troops busy putting the finishing touches to the abattis on the south side, that being the side from which an attack would be made.

The Guides Cavalry and XI, Bengal Lancers were out yesterday morning reconnoitring the Morah and Shahkot passes, but found no signs of any tribal gathering; in fact, everybody seemed to have vanished, though a few men were seen in caves right up on the top of the hills. A small quantity of cattle, ponies, donkeys, etc, were brought in, and I saw one small group of prisoners, one of them carried pick-a-back by one of his comrades, being escorted into the Malakhand by stalwart Sikh, who swaggered along behind them with a drawn sword. In most of the villages visited by troops, there are signs that articles have been recently buried but time does not allow of a proper search being made.

It is rumoured that when Thana was burnt one lucky trooper found Rs. 250 in the false bottom of a chatti, and that a comrade had already searched it before and had put it down when the other, with more astuteness, noticed that it weighed heavier than an empty chatti should do.

The latest report about the "Mad Mullah," or as he ought to be called "Mad Fakir," for he is not a Mullah in reality, is that he had gone to 'Abuch" or "Aba" and to Burikot in the valley of the Aba Khel, after he had failed to raise the Shamzai villages, and that he had been equally unsuccessful there. Evidently the tribes are not anxious to come to close ...rs with us at present. Burikot is on the left quarter the Swat river and opposite to the Shamazai bank ot ...hich are on the right bank.

villages, ...news is known here about the rising in Not much ...strict, except that Lieutenant-Colonel the Momand d... ...ing the 20th Punjab Infantry, has Woon, command... ...ar with a column from the garrison moved from Peshaw... the Fort at Shabkadar yesterday at noon, which was ... being attacked by 3,000 to 4,000 Momands under th... leadership of the Adda Mullah Colonel Woon is ex...pected to attack the position which they have tak...n up to-day. Two days ago there was a rumour that there was trouble in the Peshawar district, and that the transport which was to have been sent ...on here was to stand fast at Peshawar.

There seems to be no doubt that there is a strong wave of religious antagonism against our rule spreading all round the frontier; the only district where there has not been an open rupture is along the Quetta district. Perhaps it is too soon to be certain of that, yet the Maris may repeat their rising of last year which was so promptly nipped in the bud by General Gatacre when he captured the Sunari Ghazis.

A QUESTION OF POLICY.

"Orakzai," writing to an up-country contemporary asks:—Why are not all our appropriated frontier lands treated like the rest of conquered India, disarmed and forced to live at peace under guaranteed protection from wild neighbours, instead of being permitted to maintain their arms as a standing menace to the country, to the direct encouragement of "surprises" and revolts, and to the deliberate incitement to murder under the guise of *ghazi-ism*. Why should we talk of "fanatics" and *ghazis* when men armed up to the eyes are allowed free pass and entry in such stations as Peshawar for instance? It is surely time to inaugurate some sterner policy for the frontier from Quetta to Gilgit than has hitherto prevailed. A correspondent has advised the replacement of the Piffer regiments in Wana and elsewhere by transfer of the three Gurkha regiments from Assam. It is doubtful how this would work—ignorant as they are of the language, customs, and tactics of the frontier tribesmen. But the suggestion, so far as removal of these localised corps to other Indian stations is concerned, merits the serious consideration of the authorities. How much these corps have suffered from their long isolation from the rest of the army in India let those tell who have so frequently before represented these matters, apparently so far with little avail. The augmentation of the Military Police Battalions in Assam of late years have rendered the localisation of these regiments any further of little necessity, while the improvement of communications of late has still further reduced the arguments in its favour. For a time at least some other corps may be required to take their place. But what is so very badly needed in the face especially of the urgent necessity for raising the efficiency of our army to its highest, is the opportunity to mingle with other Imperial troops in cantonment of field of exercise or in frontier expeditions other than the few limited ones on the eastern border. Why, indeed, should not each Gurkha corps in India have its tour of alternate triennial or quadrennial transfer to the station occupied by its reliever in some other part of India? The marches between may be usefully utilized in camps of exercise if necessary. The troops will thus also have an opportunity of widening their experience—both militarily and economically, and health and efficiency generally would thereby be furthered. Surely, it is very bad policy to let any section of our army run down when any day may see us face to face with a European enemy. To be forewarned is to be armed.

THE TRIBES OF SWAT AND BUNER.

The rising of the Bunerwals, the Swatis and their neighbours writes a correspondent of the frontier paper lends interest at the present moment to a brief account of these turbulent tribes.

THE BUNERWALS.

The Bunerwals belong to the Yusaf section of the Yusafzai tribe, and comprise the Iliaszai and the Malizai sub-divisions, and, as their name implies, they inhabit the Buner Valley. They first came into collision with the British Government during the Umbeyla campaign in 1863, when they offered considerable resistance; but eventually undertook to disband their armed force, to destroy Malka and to drive the disaffected Hindustanis out of their country. They carried out these engagements and remained quiet till 1868, when the Salarzai clan of the Iliaszai sub-division burnt a village in British Yusafzai. They were blockaded for this outrage till they agreed to re-build the village and pay a fine. In 1875 the Chagarzai section of the Malizais, together with some neighbouring tribesmen, raided the Agror border. In a few months, however, most of those concerned came in and submitted. In July 1877 the Bunerwals raided the border villages of the Sudum valley. Ajab Khan, one of the principal local chiefs, incited them to take this action. The raiders were beaten back by the villagers; and as a punishment the Bunerwals were blockaded and fined. Ajab Khan was arrested and sent on to Peshawar, where he was tried and executed in June 1878. Unrest continued amongst the Bunerwals for a year or so and then gradually calmed down, and the peace was not disturbed till May 1884, when the Salarzai section burnt the village of Pirzai. In the following month the Ashuzai clan raided Baroch; and in the ensuing December the Nurzai clan broke out into acts of violence. All these clan were in consequence blockaded; but they held out; and as the disaffection seemed to be increasing, it was decided to despatch a military force against the Bunerwals. In February 1887, however, these tribesmen submitted and agreed to the Government terms without any military measures becoming necessary. The other sub-divisions of the Yusaf section of Yusafzai are the Kanizai, Isazai and Akazai. The Ranizais inhabit the Total hills in the western portion of the Swat Valley, and are supposed to be able to furnish about 3,000 fighting men. As early as 1852 punitive measures had to be adopted against the Ranizais and their allies, the Utman Khels. The latter are a Pathan tribe inhabiting the mountains on both sides of the Swat river from the Koh-i-Mohr to the Khanora mountain, and they intervene between the Ranizais and the Mohmands. The disturbance of 1852 was originally due to the disconted and disaffection of a local chief, named Ajun Khan, who held the large village of Tangi on the Swat river, part rent free; he desired to be entirely freed from revenue payment and to be exempted from attending courts, etc. As he could not obtain these privileges, he went out with a number of his followers into the Utman Khel country and was granted several villages in jagir by the Saiyid Akhund of Swat, who apprehended a British attack, and sought to interpose fighting settlers as a barrier to any advance from India. The villages assigned to Ajun Khan and his followers were separated from British territory by the country of the Ranizais, through which Ajun Khan's retainers passed when they raided British territory. In March 1852 a detachment of the Guides was attacked at Gugar Garhi by a number of these retainers under Mukarram Khan. It was found that

THE RANIZAIS

were seriously implicated in the outrage, so a force under Sir Colin Campbell was marched against them from Peshawar. They, however, submitted without hostilities, and consented to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 and to surrender three of their headmen as hostages. In a short while, however, they disavowed these hostages, and expelled their families from their country. In April 1852, Ajun Khan himself, with 200 horsemen, attacked Charsada, the head-quarters of the Hashnagar tehsil. The treasury was plundered, and the Tehsildar and several officials were killed. The Hashnagar tehsil was naturally thrown into a state of alarm; and as the Utman Khels and the Ranizais were the chief disturbers of the peace an expeditionary force of 5,000 men under Sir Colin Campbell was marched against them. The Utman Khels, who were first attacked, offered a stubborn resistence; but they were completely overcome and driven out of their strongholds, and their chief villages of Prangbar and Nawadand were destroyed. The British troops next passed into the Ranizai country and seized the leading tribal headman. No agreement was imposed on the Utman Khels, but they remained on good behaviour for several years after this severe lesson. The Ranizai chiefs submitted, and asked to become British sujects; this request, however, was not granted; but they were allowed to re-settle on certain terms; and a fort was constructed at Abazai on the Swat river to overawe these tribesmen. Order was now completely restored; and the peace was not disturbed till December 1876, when the Utman Khel suddenly attacked a gang of unarmed Muhammadan coolies who were working on the Swat Canal near Abazai. A small expeditionary force now visited the Utman Khel hills and destroyed the village of Sapri; the force then moved on to the village of Bacha, where the tribal leaders submitted and accepted the Government terms. In 1877 the Ranizais at Skahot became trouble some, and harboured outlaws; a small expeditionary force, however, brought them to their senses; and they at once complied with the Government terms. The Isazai sub-division of the Yusaf section inhabit both sides of the Indus near the Black Mountain, and can farnish about 5,000 fighting men. In 1851 the Hasanzais, one of their clans, murdered two custom-house officials, so in the following year an expeditionary force visited their country and burnt the villages and stores. The tribes, men, however, did not submit. Bostan Khan, Minister of the Nawab of Amb, who had instigated the murder, was deported to Lahore, where he died. After this the tribesmen were quiet till 1863, when they raided some Tanawal villages. Before a punitive expedition, was despatched the tribesmen submitted in 1864. In July 1868 they attacked the Ochi police post in Agror valley, with the consequence that a small expeditionary force under Colonel Rothney was despatched from Abbottabad. The Nawab of Amb sent a small contingent, and the Agror valley was kept free; and in the following October a European and native force of about 15,000 men, under Brigadier-General Wilde, together with a Kashmir Contingent marched against the Black Mountain. There was very little resistance on the part of the tribesmen, and easy terms were imposed. The Khan of Agror, Ata Muhammad Khan, who was disaffected, and had instigated the disturbance, was removed as a State prisoner to Lahore. The tribesmen continued their raids during his captivity, and they were accordingly blockaded. In 1870 Ata Muhamad was restored on condition of being responsible for the peace. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Ali Gauhar Khan, who was made a Khan Bahadur in 1887. In 1872 the Hasanzais and Akazais raided the village of Ghanian in the Agror valley. Before punitive measures were taken

THE TRIBESMEN QUARRELLED,

so the various clans came in and submitted. In 1884 hostilities broke out owing to the disputes between the Khan of Agror and his cousin, Abdulla Khan, about some property. The adherents of the former committed numerous raids on the valley; they were blockaded and an expedition was sent against them, and their complete reduction effected. In 1888 the Khan of Agror was removed and placed in political detention at Kangra, on account of his repeatedly fomenting disturbances. In the following year his cousin submitted and was detained for a few months, and then released on undertaking to be peaceful. In 1887 Hashim Khan, the Chief of the Hasanzais, sent a raiding party into the Agror valley; and in the following year a company of the 2-5th Ghurkas, under Major Battye was attacked while on a route march in the Black Mountain. Major Battye, Captain Urmston and some Gurkhas, who remained with a wounded sepoy, were surrounded and killed.

In 1888 an expedition was sent against the Hasanzais and the Akazais, who were heavily fined and made responsible for the conduct of Hashim Ali Khan, or whoever their chief might be. They also acknowledged the right of the British Government to send troops, police, etc., to the Black Mountain. In 1890 the Government of India decided to construct certain roads in Agror, in order to bring the tribesmen under better control. They were warned not to offer resistance, but they fired into the British camp at Barchar and Hashim Ali and other headmen assumed a hostile attitude. In the following year an expedition was sent against the Black Mountain; and the Hazara Field Force, as it was styled, by degrees occupied the whole of the country of the Hasanzais and Akazais. No serious resistance was offered, and the Government terms were accepted, with the exception of the surrender of Hashim Ali Khan who had fled from their country. The tribesmen, however, undertook to surrender him if he returned. In 1892 Hashim Ali Khan returned, and as the tribesmen disregarded the summons to surrender him, a force under General Lockhart was sent to Baio, where he had settled. On the arrival of the troops the place was found to be deserted, Hashim having fled; and all that could be done was to destroy its defences. This brings us up to events of quite recent date with regard to these tribesmen. Their Yusuf section comprises over 100,000 souls, and can furnish about 45,000 fighting men. The other section of Yusafzais is designated Mandan, and can furnish 30,000 fighting men. Some of this section helped the British, in their attack on the Hindustani fanatics at Sitana; others were opposed to the British, and one clan fought against Sir Neville Chamberlain's force during the Umbeya campaign of 1863.

THE SWATIS.

The Swatis are not a pure Pathan tribe, but are believed to be of Indian origin. They originally occupied the territory between the Hydaspes and Jallalabad; but were gradually driven out by Afghan tribes, and the Yusafzais deprived them of Swat and Buner; they accordingly crossed the Indus and settled at Alahi, Nandihar, Tikri, etc., during the sixteenth century. The Swatis of Alahi are a clan known as Thor, and their country is a mountainous region adjoining Kohistan and touching Kaghan. In 1868 the Alahiwals attacked a survey party during the Black Mountain expedition, and refused to submit. In 1874 they violated British territory during a quarrel with the Kohistanis. They were accordingly blockaded and submitted during the following year. In 1878 they raided Battal and carried off some Hindu men and women who were British subjects. Other outrages followed, and the Alahiwals were blockaded, and in 1889 surrendered the Hindus. In 1887 a raid was made on the Bogarmang border and a great quantity of cattle carried off. The Nandikhar Swatis are well-behaved, for they occupy a fertile valley on the borders of the Hazara valley, which can easily be reached. They formally submitted in 1888. The Swatis of Tikri, which adjoins Agror and Konsh, submitted in 1888, their country having been occupied during the Black Mountain expedition. Those of Deshi, on the eastern face of the Black Mountain, submitted in 1876. They had taken part in the raid of the Agror valley in 1888 in common with other tribesmen, and were fined Rs. 1,000.

THE NEW THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT LOAN.

ACCEPTED TENDERERS.

THE period for receiving tenders for the loan of three crores at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. expired yesterday morning. Tenders were received in Bombay and Madras by the Accountants-General and by the Comptroller-General in Calcutta. The tenders received in Bombay, in accordance with the official announcement, were opened by the Accountant-General, Mr. E. Lawrence, and placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but not declared. The proceedings, which commenced at 11 o'clock were public, and took place at the office of the Accountant-General. It is said that a crore and a-quarter of rupees were tendered for in Bombay. No tender was accepted for less than Rs. 10,000, and each was accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or if the tender was for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

THE NEW LOAN.

The tenders for the new loan were Rs. 5,97,30,000; minimum rate accepted, Rs. 98-1. Tenderers at this rate received 67·25 per cent. of tenders—average rate Rs. 98-5-3-188. The amount of tenders in Bombay was Rs. 1,44,94,500, and accepted Rs. 1,12,75,000. The list of successful tenderers is as under:—

Agra Bank, Ltd	Motiram Ramdas
Abdinbhai Pirbhai Damji	Naginbhai Devchand Javeri
Ardashir Rustomji Divecha	Naginbhai Ghelabhai Javeri
Bank of Bombay	Nansee Khairaz and Co
B Bhikaji Kanga	Narondas Purshotumdas
Bejonji Merwanji, Dewan, Gondal State	National Bank of India, Ltd
Bhaidas Gulabdas	Nurmamad Kasum
Bhikaji Rattonji Nariman	Nusserwanji Pestonji and Co
Bomanji Dorabji Pudumji	Pestonji Edulji Mehta
Byramji Edulji Umrigar	Pooranmal Goolji Singhani
Credit Lyonnais	Premchand Roychand
Cooverji Merwanji Mehta	Purbhadas Jiwandas
Cursetji Furdunji Vacha	Purhotam Narbheram
Cursandas Harilal	Purshotam Pranwalabh
Cursandas Lukhmidas	Rupchund Renoomal
Darasha Rustomji and Co	Rangildas Kahandas Engineer
David Sassoon and Co	Rewashunker Jugjiwan
Davidas Pranjiwandas	Rustumji Manekji Engineer
Deepchand Nahalchand	Rustumji Nusserwanji Mehtaji
Dhunji Coovarji	Ruttonsey Premji
Dinshaw Bomonji	Sassoon Ezekiel Ezra Elisha
Dinshaw Manekji Davar	Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha
Ebrahim Hajee Haroon	Shapurji Sorabji
Fakirchand Premchand	Shunkerlal Narbheram
Gokalbhai Mulchand	Shunkerprasad Haripra-sad Desai
Gulam Hussein Ludhabhai Ebrahim	Stewart, James
Grindlay Groom and Co	Tribhowandas Jamnadas
Hemkooverbai, widow of Ramji Madhowji	Turner, Charles Agnew
I R Kadirbhoy	Vasanji Nathu
Ismailbhai Peerbhoy Damji	Veerji Harakchand
Jehangir Bhikaji	Viccaji Nowroji
Jutha Harakhchand Desai	William, Watson and Co
Khimji Haridas	Wyatt, Sydney Ld
Manekji Nowroji Powwalla	
Mansukhram S Tripathi	
Merwanji Mancherji Postwalla	
Muncherji Cowasji Daver	

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE following gentlemen have been selected to represent the Parsees in the above match. The game will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday and Saturday, commencing at 11 a.m. on both days:—

Dr. M. E. Pavri (captain)	B. D. Gagrat
Messrs. D. N. Writer	D. D. Kanga
N. K. Bharucha	N. C. Bapasola
K. M. Mistry	D. M. Raja (senior)
D. E. Mody	B. C. Matchliwalla.
D. C. Daruwalla	

POLO AND CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope this letter will not reach you too late to suggest to the polo-players of the Gymkhana the desirability of abstaining from playing on evenings when cricket matches are going on. Possibly the recollection of incidents of former years will come home to them. If not, let this suggest self-denial.—Yours, &c., MID-OFF.

A BLUE-BOOK of 535 pages has been issued containing the evidence before the British South Africa Committee, and the Committee's and Mr. Labouchere's reports, a full summary of which was published in our issue of July 16.

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

THE desolation which prevails in Simla may be gathered from the fact that the other day thirty-two rooms were reported empty in the Club. I said the "fact;" it was really a tiffin party estimate, and doubtless has been growing larger as it bounded up and down these khuds on the lips of saddened ladies. Somebody doubtless will arise to prove that there are not thirty-two rooms in the Club, and the Secretaries to Government are still with us in spite of the blazing frontier, not to speak of various permanent officials in military departments, all I have no doubt, tugging at their chains, but necessarily still here. The new arrivals in Simla could identify these gentlemen by the fact that now-a-days most of them canter their ponies down hill. They are always in a hurry, they look absorbed, and as if they knew more than they cared to tell. One looks after them with respect—they have charge of the only business of the Government of India which inspires a real live interest, the Business of War. Somewhere I have read about a man who went about gathering up all the village news, and published it himself in the evening at the corner grocer's at so much per conversation. The value of that person to his community was as nothing compared with the estimate set upon a Deputy or Assistant Soldier Secretary in these powder smelling days in Simla. For while we have no desire to deny that we live in a Paradise, fanned by cool airs, carpeted with *Phlox Drummondi*, and only partially veiled by floating fog, it must be remembered of us that we live socially in a kind of vacuum. We are so high up, there are almost none of the ordinary human elements in the air we breathe. Occasionally an impious *Indian Planters' Gazette* on the Public Library table makes us think of the roystering crew down by the Hooghly, where margins of profit are, and tum-tums, bicycle dinners, and two-storied shops, and all sorts of people; and then we realize how fine and rare is this exalted atmosphere, and how thankful we ought to be to breathe it. All the same ours is but an arid lot. Simla Society is like some kind of fuel, self-consuming. It has nothing else to live on, and the result after a time, when the dish has been often *rechauffe*, is not stimulating. But what is there to feed the imagination in a Department of Public Works? In a Legislative Department? Clearly nothing—nothing at all events to compare with the bundle of telegrams which it is the happy fate of the Military Department to receive daily. One begins to understand how it is that the military element in Simla is so strong, so all pervasive. Every Viceroy that has ever been bored in his summer capital must have made accessions to it as welcome as Scherazade.

The sensation, as I write, is of course the outbreak of the Mohmands and their defeat at Shabkadr, where the vigour with which Colonel Woon's first attack was met strikingly disproves the accusation of cowardice the Allahabad paper makes against them as a race. Ignorant, fanatical, and, in this case, carried away by the preaching of interested sedition-mongers, the Mohmands may be, but the men who nearly succeeded in outflanking a strong British force and who put sixty-six of its members out of action in one morning's fighting, are no cowards. Their own losses have not yet been reported, but they were undoubtedly exceedingly heavy, and easily account for the general "sauve qui peut" which seems to have taken place after the engagement, though they came on gamely enough at first. It is almost impossible to fathom the depths of ignorance that led them to believe that because the border post was only held by a small police force their raid could possibly result in anything but disaster to themselves. Their waiting for Colonel Woon's force, however, to attack them, after their unsuccessful attempt upon Shabkadr, was exceedingly fortunate for the Indian tax-payer, since it enabled a lesson of the only kind which border tribesmen understand, to be taught them at infinitely less expense than if they had got right away in the first instance, and it had been necessary to follow them up into the fastnesses of the Mohmand country, to inflict retribution for the burning of the Shankargarh village. We shall not hear for a day or two whether it will be found necessary to take further action against them, but it is quite certain they will think twice before coming down to attack the Shabkadr fort again. Considering the size of the gathering, which the Mullah of Haddah succeeded in getting together, and the fighting qualities it subsequently displayed in the field, it is matter for no small congratulation that the handful of border police which was all that Shabkadr contained were able to hold the walls against it. To have lost the place and been obliged to retake it from tribesmen like the Mohmands, would undoubtedly have been exaggerated on the frontier in a manner which would have cost many lakhs to the Indian taxpayer, so the sturdy Native officer in charge, who had so warm a reception ready for his visitors, deserves something more than congratulations. War is no doubt to some extent a game upon the Punjab frontier where life is cheap and centuries of disorder not yet forgotten, but the fact that the Turkish army has succeeded in repelling the invasion of a crowd of Greeks, even less organised than itself, strikes the man in the street as a very insufficient fact for even the most fervid mullah to work up into anything like an energetic rising. Ignorance and fanaticism with a few designing scoundrels to operate thrown in, are of course able to account for a great deal, but even tribesmen are human, and the misery and suffering, the anguish of the wounded jolted without litters over mountain paths or left to die of thirst and pain, on the bare hillside by their retreating fellow villagers, who have dragged them out of reach of the civilized foe who alone would have tended them, are terribly easy to realise. The official reports place the killed and wounded amongst the Swat Valley tribesmen in the recent rising at three thousand, and the Madda Khel must have lost at Maizar a number smaller no doubt than this awful figure, but large enough to bring home to the most recalcitrant the deadly retribution that waits upon attempts to measure themselves with civilized forces. We talk of the influence of lying and exaggerated rumours, but what must be the proportions of the tribal disasters after passing from mouth to mouth along the frontier? In Simla we are in a Military atmosphere, and the man on the Mall, whose brother is getting a chance of promotion on the Swat frontier, and who fervently hopes to have the same himself, only thinks seriously of the other side of the question. But many a true word is spoken in jest, and the story I heard the other day of the Malakhand Chief who is supposed to have said that British subsidies were good things, but a British expedition with contractor's pay was far better, contains unlimited possibilities of interpretation in a year when, even in the plains, the coarsest grain is two annas the seer, and when three millions of the people of India would be starving if they were not upon Government relief-works. It is not implied that a border foray into British territory or an attack upon our outpost is necessarily connected directly with high prices, but the consideration is at least as likely to be apropos as the Sultan's victories over the Greeks, or an address by the Amir to a gathering of Mullahs.

I digress, however, from the gossip of the station which it is the exalted duty of a Simla letter to discuss. There is a dance, then, at Viceregal lodge, to-morrow night, and the ladies are all just now considering what is to be done with a probable average of a third of a man each to dance. With the military swallow at the wars, however, or recalled to his regiment in case of further emergencies, this is a liberal estimate of what even the capital management we have come to expect at Viceregal entertainments can be hoped to provide.

The Fine Arts Exhibition opens next Monday at the Town Hall; the hanging committee is a strong one, and I hear the pictures this year will be well up to the average. Amongst others there are some curious portraits said to be of great antiquity which have been discovered somewhere on the Frontier.

The rains continue up here steadily, though very distinctly lighter than usual. As the result there seems to be a good deal of illness about, and a case of diptheria, which terminated fatally, has caused some anxiety to parents. It was well isolated, however, and the precautions taken have been ample to prevent all danger of the infection spreading.

THE AMIR AND BRITISH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose an extract from the "Levant Herald" of the 22nd July, 1897, containing some observations from the Russian newspaper, the "Novoe Vremya," on the possibility of a war between the "Afghan Monarch" and the British, and suggesting that Russia should now show her good will to the Amir of Kabul! also predicting that we shall very soon see another Indian mutiny.

The Russian press seems to be very ignorant of the power of the Indian Government, who could, if it chose, on an emergency and at very short notice, levy a force of (500,000) men in India to defeat any attempt at invasion, the new levies taking the place of the Native Army, which is doing police duty all over India at present.

In my opinion, we shall never hold India without constant trouble unless we annex Afghanistan and bring it under our dominion and thus follow the example of the old Emperors of Delhi. We have been so obliging as to provide the Amir with money, which he has used to establish manufactories of arms of precision and cannon, which in the course of time will be turned against India. The Afghans are certainly not going to attack the Russians, for there is nothing to be gained by raiding in that direction into sandy deserts. But we have taken the Afghans under our protection, and it is a question whether the Amir has not been guilty of breach of treaty by sending a mission to the Porte recently.

It is to be hoped that when the Afghans do come our way that there will be a large force of Cavalry, especially of Lancers, in the Punjab to repel them. At present our Cavalry are located all over the country, in Rajpootana and elsewhere, doing police duty, but it would be well to have a large force near the frontier, for although the Afghan hillmen will face Infantry, they always fall into a state of panic when charged by Cavalry. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Government of India will after the fights at Malakhand and Shabkadar take prompt measures to increase the number of British officers with our gallant Native troops. It is true letters were found at Thana, in which the Amir declined to assist the tribesmen of Swat. Our Government cannot place any reliance on that fact, perhaps it was considered at Cabul that the action of the tribesmen was premature; at all events, taking into consideration the known treacherous character of the Afghans, it would be the height of credulity to suppose that although, perhaps not officially directed, the tribesmen did not know they would have covert sympathy from the Amir. The attacks were made with the view of dealing death to the Giaour? I believe the letters found in Thana were put there to lull us into security.

We are now beginning to reap the fruits of our advance from our base into the Afghan hills, and have two very expensive expeditions on our hands in consequence; both originating in the desire of the Political officer to levy a fine of Rupees three hundred (300) from the Datta Khel.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major-General.

Aug. 13.

Levant Herald, of the 22nd JULY, 1897.

AN AFGHAN ENGLISH WAR.

ODESSA, July 18.—Under the above alarmist heading the *Novoe Vremya* utters a very sinister prediction. The Afghan Monarch, says the Russian journal, has found the British yoke intolerable and has resolved upon asserting his absolute independence at all costs. The mint at Cabul is working day and night for many weeks past coining new Afghan money specially designed for the prosecution of the "holy war" against the British. "Probably," continues the *Novoe Vremya*, "we shall very shortly witness a second Indian mutiny in which the Mohammedan element will play the leading part. The commencement of this impending desperate attempt to expel the English from India will be made by the Ameer Abdurihaman. Russia cannot look on unconcerned at such a grave movement as this. If, in the coming issue, England should prove victorious and annex the whole of the present Afghan dominions, as she naturally would do, Russia would for ever be deprived of the possibility of pushing her Central Asian possessions to the sea. England has frequently proved to be our enemy by furnishing our foes with money and arms, but we have never yet retaliated with the same weapons. The time has now come for us to do so; what is to prevent us showing our good will to the Amir in substantial form? It is our plain duty and policy to do so. In 1879, when our position and our interests in Central Asia were by no means so consolidated as they are now, General von Kaufmann was in regular correspondence with the Amir Yakub Khan, who was ever ready to stand by us. But at that time, unfortunately, there was a British Mission at Cabul which controlled the internal situation of the khanate, and ultimately succeeded in establishing a protectorate over the country through the person of the new Amir Abdurrahman. Russia's opportunities were for the time being lost. If, however, Abdurrahman be once convinced of Russia's intention to observe an absolute neutrality in case of an Afghan-English war, he will draw his troops from the northern provinces and hurl them in a concentrated mass against the enemy. For the equipment of his army the Amir has more than sufficient material at Cabul, manufactured on the spot under British experts." Here M. Savorin's oracular utterances suddenly cease. We are not told what benefit Russia is to reap for her friendly neutrality, or how her Central Asian possessions are to find an outlet in Eastern waters once the British protectorate in Afghanistan is abolished. Since Abdurrahman requires neither money nor arms to rid himself of the "British yoke," Russia can, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, only assist him with the cheap gift of her neutrality, and, for the moment, and pending the accomplished fact of the "Afghan Victory," she is too modest to say what she expects in return for her non-intervention. The *Novoe Vremya* will probably further enlighten its readers on this important point when the mutinous Amir is dictating terms of peace from Peshawar to the remnant of the British garrison in India. Being so absolutely assured of the coming Afghan-English war, the least the Russian journal could do would be to fix a date for the commencement of the struggle. When the Amir has depleted his northern provinces of their garrisons in order to mass his forces against the British, Russia's friendly neutrality may prompt her to pour her troops into the defenceless region, merely, of course, to assist the Amir in keeping his own. But this is only one of many petty details which the *Novoe Vremya* will arrange after the campaign has been duly opened.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The *Moscow Gazette* describes the approaching visit of President Faure to Russia as "a new triumph for the Dual Alliance," and goes on to say:—"Without the slightest desire to exaggerate the importance of the event, we confidently predict that the arrival of the French President in Russian territory will be marked by the stormy ovation of the whole Slav Empire, and the sympathies existing between the two peoples will receive a new birth. With this national demonstration, and with this new Franco-Russian triumph, the dual Alliance will receive, in the eyes of all Europe, the seal of its lasting consolidarity and inviolability. The power and prestige of the Alliance, steadily growing since 1891, will be crowned and consummated by the meeting of the Tsar and the President on the banks of the Neva, in Peter's capital. The phrasing of the Imperial invitation to M. Faure is especially noteworthy and significant. 'All Russia expects you,' said his Majesty, and the whole nation will greet the President, and in his person, the French people. This is no ordinary visit of courtesy; it is an international event of unlimited magnitude. Its political importance cannot well be overrated. Many grave questions affecting the European situation will be discussed between the Tsar and his illustrious guest, and the other Powers—more especially England—are anxiously awaiting the political results of the meeting. We Russians should not forget in the moment of the final triumph of this happily consummated alliance, that it was Alexander III, who founded the duality and prepared the way for his son and successor to make it the chief, if not the sole, arbiter of the peace of Europe."

The same tone of inflated jubilation marks nearly all the daily leading articles of the Russian Press now devoted to this all-absorbing topic. The visit of the German Emperor, which precedes that of the French President, is practically ignored in the general and joyful anticipations of the latter event. So marked, indeed, is this that one would imagine that there was a set purpose in the political Press to belittle the German visit and strip it of all political importance. It is just as well, at all events, that the Kaiser comes first, since the difference in the popular reception of the two visitors might have disagreeably impressed the Emperor William were he to arrive after the "stormy national ovations" prepared for M. Faure. As a matter of fact, however, the Metropolitan Press talks a lot of idle nonsense when it dilates upon the fervent and throbbing sympathies of the whole Russian nation for the French people. Outside the political and official world of Russia the mass of the people are absolutely unconcerned and apathetic, and they have no more respect for the French to-day than they had ninety years ago. And even among official and political circles there is a large and enlightened section who look upon the French Alliance as a temporary bond of mutual convenience.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	13
B Mandvie	1	1	21
C Dhobi Talao	1	2	28
D Khetwadi	0	0	9
E Kamatipura	1	0	46
F Parel	0	0	14
G Mahim	0	0	3
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	4	5	152

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 38
Deaths ... 24

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	3
B Mandvie	0	0	23
C Khumbharwada	1	1	33
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E Mazagon	0	0	43
F Parel	0	0	10
G Mahim	0	0	2
Non Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	2	3	135
Total to date	12,711	10,746	

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 13
Deaths ... 20

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From the telegraphic message received yesterday by the Plague Committee, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Sunday there were eleven attacks from plague in the city at Cutch Mandvie. The number of deaths was four. There were forty-seven patients remaining under treatment in the hospital.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Sunday, there were 82 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp, 14 persons were admitted and 9 discharged, leaving 87 under observation. In the Pilgrim shed, there were 7 persons under observation.

MORTALITY IN THE BYCULLA DISTRICT.

During the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were 25 deaths from all causes in the Byculla district. They were classified as follows:—Cholera, 6; fever and cough, 2; fever, 5; cough, 7; sore-leg, 1; eye sores, 1; asthma, 2; and dysentery, 1.

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Sir James Campbell, C.I.E., President of the Plague Committee, early on Sunday morning met Dr. A. P. Dantes, Medical Officer, Dongri, No. 3 District, at the Oomercarry Jail, and, accompanied by Special Constables Messrs. G. Moses and Maneckjee Jamsetjee Chandana, they proceeded towards Nowrojee Hill, with a view of enquiring into the condition of the people, and the number of them that came from famine-stricken districts. They went round for a couple of hours, entering many of the houses. Sir James made very kindly enquiries after the condition of the families that he saw, and distributed money to the poor and deserving people. He was very genial and sympathetic, and the children seemed to be highly pleased at the bucksheesh that was given to them, and were very profuse in their salaams. The party went towards Valpakadi Road, and enquired after the health and condition of the people. This locality was very filthy, and Sir James expressed his regret that the poor people lived in such a bad locality. Dr. Dantes and Messrs. Moses and J. Chandana have carried out house-to-house visitation every day, including Sundays, for a long time past. The party broke up at about a-quarter to ten.

LOWER DAMAUN.

During the last two days there were respectively two and three deaths, none attributed to plague. Among the latter there was one of the children who, having been rendered entirely distitute and homeless by the death of their parents from plague, are being reared up at the cost and under the charge of Mr. Sorabji.

FOOTBALL.

FINAL OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT INTER COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

B. COMPANY VS. G. COMPANY.

THE Gymkhana gave up their right to the Cooperage ground, last eveing, in order that this match might be played, and the spectators were rewarded by an excellent and close game. The touch lines were lined with spectators, among whom the Military element was much to the fore. B. Company, the holders of the shield, had to lower their colours to the superior play of their opponents, G. Company, who hail from Deesa and Ahmedabad, and were beaten by two goals to one. Both goals of the winning team were scored in the first half, and though in the last 30 minutes B. Company looked like scoring over and over again, by the combined effort of the goal-keeper and bad luck they were prevented from doing so. The ground was very wet, and the ball in consequence very heavy, and the backs of both sides found it difficult to put in any really long kicks. Punctually at 5 o'clock the centre forward of G. Company started the leather, which was at once taken into their opponents, 25, and after a lot of loose kicking, was sent into touch. From the throw the forwards of B. Company got possession and pushed the ball back into the vicinity of their adversaries' goal. Up and down the field it travelled first one goal being threatened and then the other, until by a bit of loose play on the part of B. Company's backs, it was rushed down, and the first goal scored for the Deesa detachment amidst the cheers of the crowd. From the kick-off G. Company immediately got possession, and directly afterward notched their second point. The game from now was of a very even description up to half-time. In the second half B. Company, with the wind behind them, bucked up, and then forward, putting in some excellent combination, scored their only goal during the game. They made several determined efforts to equalise matters right up to the call of time, and two or three times only missed scoring by a matter of inches. But, then, luck was out and they retired from the field, beaten by 2 goals to 1. The game was quite one of the hardest that has been seen this season, and G. Company deserve every credit for their win. Mr. Hogan, of the Rovers' F. C. acted as referee.

THE DAIWADNYA COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to one R. M. Chonker's letter in your to-day's issue, the Shunker Shet family in the male line is considered to be extinct. Thus renewed attempt to force recognition of Sitaram Balcrushna alis Raojee's adoption in Shunker Shett's family, vetoed by an overwhelming majority, will therefore as usual fail. Chouker's father and grandfather Raghunath have all along acknowledged Mr. Harischandrajeebaba and his family as the virtual heads of the community. There has been no pan-sopari ceremony yet, and consequently the whole Daiwadnya community comprising 4,000 people have not been invited. There are two divisions in the caste known to the public; both of them, I hear, have taken steps to give pan-sopari parties.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 14. B. G. KAREKAR.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that your correspondent, Mr. R. M. Chonker, has, by his writing, widened the gulf of the rupture in the Daivadnya community. Similarly a correspondent did the same, sometime ago, in your columns in relation to the Daivadnya caste fund. The rupture of 20 years standing in the caste is on account of Mr. Raoji's adoption in the Shunkershet family. Leading parties on either side are endeavouring to bridge over this opening, and it is hoped, therefore, in the interest of the a option that unnecessary quarrels should not arise. As a matter of fact, no pan-sopari ceremony has as yet taken place. There is time yet to invite the whole community for the purpose. The address will, I suppose, briefly narrate the services of the recipients of the honour. Mr. Harischandra Baba is the Shettia of the caste, a fact which Mr. Raojee's party do not dispute.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. V. S. VAGAL.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton being voted to the chair in the absence of Sir George Cotton, and there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, the Honorable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Messrs Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, H. O. Campbell, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Eduljil Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Veterinary Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Drs. C. H. F. Underwood and Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

LICENSE FEE OF A PRIVATE MARKET.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 7th July, 1897, as under: That with reference to letter to the President dated 20th May last, from Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, on behalf of Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji, the owner of a private market, at Parel Road, the Standing Committee beg to report that with the approval of the Corporation, Messrs. Edgelow and Golabchand might be informed that the sum of Rs. 640 levied from their client, Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji, is license fee in respect of the private market, and that such fee is chargeable at the discretion of the Corporation. That in the present case, the amount of the license was fixed after due consideration of all the circumstances and cannot be reduced.

Professor Muller moved, and Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded, that the owners of the market be informed in terms of the resolution.

Mr. Unwalla proposed an amendment that Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand's letter to the President be referred to the Municipal solicitors for opinion on all the questions raised therein.

Mr. Hassambhai Visram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Badrudin Kur proposed another amendment to the effect that the question of the fee to be charged to Mr. Dhondiba be referred back to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee, with the view of their re-considering the amount to be charged to Mr. Dhondiba.

Mr. Bhagwandass Narotumdass seconded the amendment, which was carried.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REAY ROAD.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 19th June 1897, from the Executive Engineer, and requesting sanction to the acquisition, subject to certain conditions of property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Permanandass Jiwandas, required for the construction of portion of Reay Road from Wari Bunder Road to Gunpowder Road. The approximate cost, Rs. 62,488, exclusive of the cost of certain other properties, the capitalized value of Government dues, half cost of investigating title, conveyance, legal charges) to be met from the grant to the debit loan of charges, sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution of the 12th April 1894.

On the motion of Mr. Unwalla the necessary sanction was given.

AN ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR.

Sanction was given to the employment of an additional Inspector for the survey of insanitary houses, in Kamatipura, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, from 24th June 1897, the cost to be debited to the grants from the plague charges.

THE BHULESHWAR MARKET AND SCHOOL.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the naming of the new building for the Bhuleshwar market and school, the "Mansfield Market and Schools," or "Sandhurst Market and Schools."

A proposal was submitted by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and seconded by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, to follow out the suggestion made by the Commissioner.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the market be called Bhuleshwar Market, and that the school be called after Lord Sandhurst, who took so much interest in the construction of these schools.

The amendment being duly seconded, was put to the vote, with the result that 18 members voted for and an equal number against it. There being a tie, the chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was lost.

Dr. Cowasji: Mr. Chairman, what is the result?

The Chairman: The result is that the whole has dropped. This is not the first time in the annals of the Corporation that this has happened.

AERATED WATERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in accordance with a notice of motion given by him, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to report on the condition of the aerated waters, commonly manufactured and sold in Bombay, and to suggest measures for checking the mischief likely to be caused by the sale of impure stuff passed off as aerated waters in the city. He said that several complaints about the bad quality of ærated waters had recently appeared in the local papers, and he could testify to the truth of these complaints. He would remind the Corporation that the Health Officer himself, a few years ago, complained about the same thing in his report, drawing the attention of the Corporation to the bad quality of the waters sold in Bombay. These waters very often contained chalk and smelt of kerosine oil and other things which were injurious to public health. There was a great demand for these waters, which were sold very cheap in the bazaar, and being cheap, they were so largely consumed by the poorer classes, that it was highly probable that their health was injuriously affected. It was high time that something should be done to check the evil.

Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj seconded the motion.

Dr. Katrak said that though he sympathised with the motion, the question was one which would be dealt with by the "Food and Drinks Committee," whose report would soon be submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha also sympathised with the motion, but he was opposed to an interference with trade, which the proposal would involve. There ought to be some practical suggestions made by the proposer of the motion.

Professor Muller thought that arated waters solde in the bazaar were to a certain extent responsible for sickness among the poorer classes, who largely consumed the waters. Steps ought to be taken to prevent dirty water placed in unclean bottles being sold as aerated waters.

Mr. Kabraji said that as Dr. Katrak assured the Corporation that the matter would be dealt with by the "Food and Drinks Committee," who intended to present their report at an early date, he begged to withdraw his motion.

The motion was allowed to be withdrawn.

WATER-CONNECTIONS IN THE CITY.

On the motion of Mr. C. Hewett, the Corporation resolved "That as the plague has now subsided the Corporation are of opinion that those districts, where water services have been disconnected, be now restored on such improvements, and alterations to houses as the Commissioner may think fit to prescribe in the interest of public health."

DR. BAHADURJI'S ATTACK ON THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Bahadurji had given notice to move "(1) That the Corporation is of opinion that the Head of the Health Department of the Municipality should be a trained sanitary expert and bacteriologist, with modern knowledge and experience of sanitation work." "(2) That in view of the intended reorganization of the Health Department, and in the event of the Corporation desiring to arrange for securing the services of a Health Officer possessing the above qualifications, the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Government whether it would suit them to take over the services of Dr. Weir, which have been lent to the Corporation before the expiry of his present term of office as Executive Health Officer, and if so, when Government will be pleased to make the arrangement."

Dr. Bahadurji commenced to address the Corporation,

When Professor Muller rose and enquired if Dr. Bahadurji's motion was in order?

The Chairman ruled that under section 74 the Health Officer must be a legally qualified medical officer, but as that qualification was not contemplated by Dr. Bahadurji's first part of the motion, which related only to a sanitary expert and a bacteriologist, it was not in order. The second part, though not out of order, could not very well be placed before the Corporation on the ground of expediency, since Dr. Weir had only been re-appointed to the office only six months ago and under the term of the Act.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

PROSECUTION OF THE CAMBAY OPIUM FARMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, AUG. 14.

THE District Magistrate, Kaira, has issued a warrant for the arrest of the Cambay State Opium Farmer, who is alleged to have sold within British jurisdiction Rs. 900 worth of opium to an opium informer. The case has been detected through the instrumentality of Mr. Rustom Pestonji, Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium in Bombay. The accused when arrested will be liberated on his furnishing a security of Rs. 5,000.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

"A COMPLEX AND ACUTE CRISIS."

IN conformity with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Portuguese community, held on Thursday last, a committee, consisting of Drs. da Gama and Fylinto de Souza, Very Revd. Canons Faria and Lobo, and Messrs. Fialho, Menezes, Furtado, and Mascarenhas, waiting on his Excellency Colonel Machado, on Sunday, presented him with the following address:—

The Portuguese community of this city, at a general meeting held on the 12th instant, appointed us members of a committee, on its behalf, to welcome your Excellency on your arrival here on your way to Goa, and to-day we perform this very grateful duty with great pleasure, and are happy to assure your Excellency that at this moment when we have the honour of welcoming you as the "locum tenens" of his Most Faithful Majesty, our August King, every Goan heart in whatever part of the world it beats, breathes a sincere prayer that Divine Providence may guide you in the Government of our country which you are about to undertake.

The Portuguese community always pays such homage of respect and sympathy to every Governor of our native country; on this occasion, however, exceptional circumstances move our hearts to pay this tribute to your Excellency. Fully alive to the very abnormal situation with which our country has been contending for nearly three years, and to the great political and financial difficulties which beset its actual administration, we do not overrate the grave responsibilities which your Excellency is about to undertake in taking charge of the helm of the Government of Portuguese India. Complex and acute is the crisis through which the country is now passing; the revolt which has thrown the Novas Conquistas into disorder; the scarcity of foodstuffs which tells heavily upon the people, and the straitened circumstances in which the public treasury finds itself are grave problems which certainly will call for extraordinary exertions on your part for their satisfactory solution. There is, moreover, the chaotic disorganisation into which all the branches of public service have fallen, partly owing to the excessive or defective execution of public measures, and partly owing to the violent methods of administration by which the country has been governed by four Governors in less than three years. We are well aware that this is not an appropriate occasion for discussing such measures nor for suggesting other measures calculated to reduce the country to its normal condition, for, we fear, we shall by so doing only be taxing your Excellency's patience. Permit us, however, to direct your attention to the anomalous situation in which our country now finds itself. On account of the disgraceful revolt, the Government naturally impressed with it, and labouring under unfounded apprehensions of sedition, adopted measures so violent that there arose a barrier of separation between the governors and the governed. The indigenous element was ostracised and its voice was silenced, the local press being suppressed. Even now this retrograde policy reigns supreme. But now that all apprehensions are at an end, and the origin and the object of the revolt are known to the powers that be, we pray that your Excellency will be pleased to reestablish the old friendly relations between the two classes (of the governors and the governed), for in their living together in harmony, and in their mutual co-operation consists good government. We further pray that your Excellency will be pleased to restore our country to the intercourse of the civilized world by raising the suspension of its press, reserving, of course, all necessary powers to restrain effectively its abuse. In the native element and in the local press, when it is properly controlled and supervised, your Excellency will find sympathetic auxiliaries in the better administration of public affairs. Gloomy, without doubt, is the picture which we have just pourtrayed, but we nourish hopes that your Excellency by your long experience in the management of public affairs, by the brightness and force of your intelligence, and by your acknowledged patriotism, will succeed in surmounting all difficulties and signalize in the annals of India your name, which is already so well known and so prominent in the history of Portuguese Colonial administration. Your Excellency has fortunately for your superior a consummate statesman of an unsullied character, and one of the most prominent sons of Portugal, viz., Councillor Barros Gomes, the present Minister for Marine and Colonies. We, therefore, trust that the combined efforts of your Excellency and of that most respectable Minister of the Crown will render your administration glorious and fruitful. In conclusion, we repeat our salutations to your Excellency, and in your person to our August King, and take the liberty of requesting your Excellency to be good enough to permit us to submit for your wise direction, whenever we can, our humble suggestions anent various subjects pertaining to the public administration with the only object of placing our poor services at your disposal in the government of our native country which has been for a long time longing for a serious, energetic, and just administrator.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

His Excellency Colonel Machado, in reply, spoke very highly of the Goanese community, and said that during his long career in the Colonies he had known many Goans whom he had found to be generally honest and loyal. Goans living in Bombay and elsewhere outside Goa were in a position to appreciate the measures adopted in Goa; the errors in the administration of Portuguese India had different origins, and the administration required a careful and thorough study. He would be only too happy to receive suggestions from the Portuguese community at Bombay in connection therewith. He said that just as the Portuguese community lived in Bombay under the protection of the English Government, so also a large Colony of Englishmen in the Province of Mozambique enjoyed the protection of the Portuguese Government, and he compared the position of such with the hard position of Indians in Natal. Finally, he requested the committee to make such suggestions as they thought necessary from time to time and to send them to him in Goa.

THANA NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Sunday, says:—The committee received a further sum of Rs. 250 from the Mofussil, through Sir D. M. Petit, and Rs. 20, from Mr. Ardesir Shapoorjee Narielwalla, for the Famine-Relief Fund at Nargol, near Sanfan Station, in Umargaon Petha, Thana District. Total receipt of the sum to date, Rs. 1,704.—Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee has been appointed Subordinate Governments Pleader at Alibag, in the Thana District.—J. Mills, Veterinary-Major, is appointed an elected member in the Bandora Municipality.—The district report in the Revenue and Agriculture Department for the last week shows: Rain during week at Thana 18 inches 40 cents. In Talookas, maximum 15 inches 91 cents at Shapore; minimum 7 inches 88 cents at Kelva-Mahim. Total for season at Thana 90 inches 87 cents. Transplantation is in progress. State of standing crops is good. More rain wanted in Kelva-Mahim. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice (second sort) 6 seers per rupee at Kalyan and Bhewndee, and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere.—A young girl, belonging to Rao Saheb Shaligram Ramchandar's family, was found drowned in a well in Channee Street on Wednesday last.—It is reported that bubonic plague has now made its appearance again amongst the Mahomedan inhabitants of Kalyan.—Mr. John Serapis, a prominent member of the Portuguese community of Khatarwada, died of the bubonic plague in the Segregation Hospital, where he was removed by the Civil Surgeon, Thana, on Friday last. His aunt also died of the same malady and on the same day.—It is stated that the cholera epidemic has broken out among the men of the village of Andheri and its vicinity.—There were 3 deaths from cholera in Thana on Monday, 2 on Tuesday, and 6 cases and 4 deaths on Thursday. Jamnadas Bhaidas, a Pardasi servant, died of cholera near Sarasvati Mandir, on Monday. Dewraj Govindjee, his wife, daughter, and Pardasi servant died in Tembee Street on Thursday last. A Gujratee Bania died at Jamblee, on Friday, and a Kasar woman died of cholera in Dajee Ramchandar Street yesterday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and the mortality therefrom reported to the Government during the week ending August 13, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	12	10
Poona	14	12
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	3	2
Surat	1	0
Thana	3	0
Nasik	7	6
Poona	128	90
Satara	162	131
Kolaba	6	4
Territories.		
Baroda	4	3
Kolhapur	3	3
Cutch	52	30
Palanpur	5	3
Total	400	304

The mortality in the previous week was 222 and in the week ending July 30th 167.

The death-roll from plague now stands as follows:—

Total mortality previously reported	30,575
" " Week ending August 13	304
Total	30,879

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In support of the assertions made in my previous letter I have solved as briefly as clearness will admit of the 1894-95 Matriculation French paper of the Bombay University. Below I give a table of the actual writing required in the answer of each question to obtain one mark:—

18	words for 1 mark in	Qn.	1
14	" " 1 "	Qn.	2
2	" " 1 "	Qn.	3
12	" " 1 "	Qn.	4
2	" " 1 "	Qn.	5
12	" " 1 "	Qn.	6
3	" " 1 "	Qn.	7
10	" " 1 "	Qn.	8
10	" " 1 "	Qn.	9

In round numbers there are 750 words in the totalled answers, and the above table is obtained by dividing the total words in any one answer by the total marks assigned to that answer by the examiners.

Now it is obvious to the meanest capacity that questions 3, 5, 7 require the minimum of work for the maximum of marks; and, strange as it may seem, these are the very questions a crammer delights in, and, judging from the frequency with which such questions are set, the examiners delight in them still more: they are such as demand, on the part of all concerned—crammers, candidates and examiners—the minimum of brain power and, I regret to note, in the opinion of the examiners the maximum of marks, proportionally. In this perticular paper, and it is a typical one, these questions carry 21 marks, almost sufficient for a pass, and all that is required to answer such is a little persistent drill of memory in its narrowest and lowest phases. Question 1 consists of five tricky idiomatic English sentences for translation into French which require a good knowledge of idioms, a more than average knowledge of accidence and synt x, and in addition real and effective brain power. In the case of this question a candidate has at a fair computation to write eighty-five words for which he can score five marks, whilst in question 5 he has to write twenty words for ten marks. The mental power in the former question is valued at nil and the actual writing at a rate nearly nine times lower than that of the latter. Question 2 consists of five difficult French sentences for translation into English which demand a sound knowledge of both languages. The reward offered is the same as for question 1. The whole of question 4 and part of question 6 demands precise and extensive knowledge of some of the most difficult and delicate points in the French language, and in addition considerable critical power. These extra efforts are treated as nothing and the actual writing proportionately with Question 5 preposterously small. Question 8 consists of a piece of continuous English prose for translation into French, the most difficult of all linguistic exercises; Question 9 of a piece of French prose for translation into English. In my humble oponion both passages are too difficult and too long. Native candidates are here compelled to work in two foreign languages, and every teacher with the minutest pretensions to the most elementary knowledge of his craft knows that such a task demands mental powers of a high order. To add to the difficulty the word "requiem" occurs in the latter of the two questions under consideration. The reward offered in my humble opinion is simply absolutely and emphatically absurd to the meanest intelligence and an insult to the understanding. This paper betrays a lamentable ignorance of the most elementary notions of mental processes and their respective values in any educational system; it is such papers as these which compel crammers to think almost as meanly of real mental power as the examiners themselves think of it. When one finds the same questions almost word for word in school papers and in M. A. papers there must be something wrong somewhere. Again I ask who examines the examiners? Again I assert that the crammer is the product of the examinations in general and the examiners in particular. Again I assert that, however eminent a man may be in his own profession, he is not on that account fitted for an examiner and that they require special training and special qualifications. I have no animus against any examiner. I am not personally acquainted with any one of them; but after years of training as a teacher and after the study of education as a science and an art it is heart breaking to be compelled to earn one's daily bread by pandering to the worship of mere verbal memory and to see that true educational work is, relatively to that, valued at dung-hill prices.

I would make it absolutely impossible for cram pure and simple to pass one single examination.—Yours, &c., MATRIC CRAMMER.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE ABOUT DIAMOND RINGS.

FATMABAI WIDOW VS. MAHOMED NASSAR AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, widow of Ali Dina Joomani, sued the defendants, who are the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Faizula Khaklani, deceased, for a return to her of five diamond rings, or Rs. 3,000, their value; and also to recover the sum of Rs. 600, or such other sum as might be found to have been over charged to the plaintiff in respect of costs, relating to her petition for letters of administration of the estate of her deceased husband, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, in the month of August, 1892, she came down to Bombay from Muscat to obtain from the High Court letters of administration to the estate of her deceased husband. The late Faizula Khaklani was a relation of hers, and she entrusted to him the work of obtaining for her such letters, and paid to him a sum of Rs. 800, and gave him five diamond rings for sale, with a request to disburse, out of the sum of Rs. 800 and the sale proceeds of the rings, the cost of obtaining such letters and hold the surplus on her account. The diamond rings were of the value of Rs. 3,000. Faizula attended to the work, and he paid the costs thereof. After the grant of letters of administration, the plaintiff left Bombay for Zanzibar reaving the administration of her husband's estate in the hands of Faizula, in whose favour she executed a power of attorney on the 15th February 1893. Faizula recovered large sums of money due to the estate of the plaintiff's husband from various merchants in Bombay. He, however, died at Bombay on the 9th August 1894, leaving him surviving as his heirs and next of kin, according to law, the first and second defendants, his nephews, and the third defendant, his widow. The plaintiff, on hearing of the death of Faizula, returned to Bombay in the month of August 1894, when the defendants handed to her a book, which they alleged, contained accounts of monies recovered and received by Faizula, on her behalf and of his dealings therewith. The defendants also handed to her a statement of account in respect of monies sent to her or expended on her behalf, in which the expenses alleged to have been incurred in connection with the grant of the letters of administration were entered. The plaintiff got the book and the statement of account examined, when she found that no credit was given to her for the sale proceeds of the diamond rings. She also found that two sums, aggregating Rs. 1,775-12-0, were debited to her in respect of costs and expenses, alleged to have been incurred in connection with the grant of the letters. Plaintiff, thereupon required the defendants, in June 1895, either to return to her the diamond rings or pay to her the sum of Rs. 3,000, their value, and to produce vouchers showing the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,775-12-0, but the defendants had failed to comply with such request, and now denied that the diamond rings were handed over to the deceased Faizula. Plaintiff had recently ascertained that the amount paid by Faizula to the solicitors, through whom petition for the letters was made, was Rs. 1,175, while in the account rendered by the defendants, the plaintiff had been overcharged to the extent of Rs. 600. The defendants had taken possession of, and were enjoying the estate of Faizulla and collecting the outstandings due to him.

The defendants, in their defence, stated that they believed that a sum of Rs. 800 was paid to Faizula by the plaintiff for the letters of administration. They, however, denied that diamond rings, or any other property whatsoever, were delivered by her as alleged. Faizula paid certain costs, and made certain disbursements for the grant of the letters, but he did so with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. From Faizula's books of account, it appeared that he had spent for her, out of his own monies, the sum of Rs. 1,963-14-0; and after giving plaintiff credit for the Rs. 800, there was a balance of about Rs. 1,163-14-0 due by the plaintiff, who was alleged to be satisfied with the correctness of the accounts. After the plaintiff left Bombay, Faizula collected the outstandings, and retained thereout the sum of Rs. 1,163-14-0 due to him. After his death, on the plaintiff's return to Bombay, the defendants showed to her the accounts and the plaintiff raised no objection thereto. In December 1894, the plaintiff through her attorneys, claimed a large sum of money as due to her, and, in March 1895, she filed a suit against the defendants in this Court, but no claim in respect of the diamond rings was made by her either in the letter or the plaint in the suit. No claim in respect of the rings was made by her till June 1895, and the defendants said that the claim was fictitious and an afterthought. The suit was subsequently settled. The defendants denied that any verbal claim was made in respect of the rings; or that there was any over charge in the accounts. They, therefore, prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Witnesses were examined in the case during the day.

FRESH outbreaks of rinderpest are reported from Natal and the eastern province of Cape Colony.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of the undermentioned officers are re[placed] temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effec[t from] the dates on which they respectively made over char[ge of] their duties under the Government of Burma; Surgn C[apt] J Dewes, I M S Madras Surgn Capt Kanta Prasad, M B, [I M] S Bengal Surgn Capt C E Williams, M B, B S, I M S Be[ngal].

PORT BLAIR.

Mr R F Lowis, Offg. 7th Asst Supdt, Port Blair, is gra[nted] privilege leave for forty-one days, with effect from the [...] July.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr T Higham, C I E, Inspr Genl of Irr[igation] and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Wo[rks] Dept, on special duty in connection with the administra[tion] of famine relief, are replaced at the disposal of the Pu[blic] Works Dept, with effect from the 1st Aug 1897.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Vety Lieut H P Turnbull, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, North P[un]jab, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months [and] one day, with effect from the 15th Aug 1897.

FORESTS.

The following promotions are ordered in consequence of [the] retirement from the service of Mr P J Carter, Conservator [of] Forests 2nd grade, with effect from the 27th July 1897: I [...] Col C T Bingham, I S C, Conservator, 3rd grade, and offg [in] the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade ii, Mr [...] Smythies, offg Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in th[e] grade, 2nd, and will officiate in the 2nd grade, until furth[er] orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Coun[cil] is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W B Colvil[le] as Consul for Hawaii at Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, th[e] Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that in sect 8, su[b] sec 1, of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 18[..] which was published under Notification No. 1957 E A, dat[ed] the 6th Novr, 1896, for the words Court of the Agent to th[e] Govr Genl the words Court of the Judicial Commr shall [be] substituted.

The services of Surgeon Cap P Hehir, M D, Indian Medic[al] Service Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Militar[y] Dept, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge o[f] his duties as Staff Surgeon, His Highness the Nizam's Troops.

The services of Col E Mockler, Bombay General List Inf[y] a Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, are replaced at the disposal of the M Dept with effect from the 18th Sept.

The services of Lieut A D Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his duties as Staff Surgeon, His Highness the Nizam's Troops.

The services of Lieut A D Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his famine duties in the Baghelkhand Agency.

Capt A G Peyton, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Northern Punjab and Kashmir States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming Charge, and during the absence on leave of Captain C P W Pirie or until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr L Marshall, Asst Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 17th Aug 1897.

Mr H Whitford, a Supdt in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Punjab, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Marshall, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A J F Reid, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th Punjab Reg of Bengal Infy, to be Col on the Staff, at Malakand, with effect from the date on which he assumes his duties vice Brigadier Genl W H Meiklejohn, C B, C M G, Commdg the 1st Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to the Staff of the Malakand Brigade, with effect from the date specified:—To be Asst Supedt, Army Signalling Lieut E Christian, 1st Brigade, Royal Scots Fusiliers, vice Lieut H K Cotterill, appointed Provost Marshal to the Brigade Dated 22nd July 1897.

With reference to G G O No 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—Cap A B H Drew, 29th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, to officiate as Deputy Asst Adjt and Qmr Genl, Malakand, vice Brevet Major L Herbert, incapacitated from wounds received in action Lieut H A Vallings, 29th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, to be orderly officer to Col A J F Reid, Col on the Staff, Malakand.

ARMY STAFF.

Brevet Col F B J Jerrard, half pay, British Service, to be Ass Adjt Genl temporary, Army Head Qrs, vice Major J Sherston, D S O, who has vacated Dated 2nd August 1897.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Col P D Jeffreys, C B, British Service, Asst Adjt Genl, Army Head Quarters, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier Genl, while so employed, vice Brigadier Genl W P Symons, C B, Commdg the 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force Dated 6th July 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgeon Lieut appointed to the Madras Estabt in G G O No 314 of 1897, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—Reginald Bryson 23rd May 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W A M Bruce, Indian Staff Crops, 28th Bombay Infy, Asst Mily Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th Nov 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

Major Brevet Lieut Col E G Barrow, 7th the Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bengal Infy, Asst Adjt Genl, Rawal Pindi District, and offg first Depy Secy, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 11th Aug 1897, vice Col M J King Harman, who has vacated.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vety Lieut Col B L Glover to be Inspg Vety Officer, Punjab Command, with effect from the 28th June 1897, vice Vety Col H Thopson, appointed Principal Vety Officer in India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt C H Selwyn, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Asst Secry to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, has been grant d by the Secry of State for India leave out of India, m c for six months in supersession of pr vilege leave.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Staff Corps.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army: Major Peter Robert Bairnsfather,—16th March 1897 Major James Loughnan O'Bryen,—12th July 1897.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army—Capt Charles Bellew Judge,—30th June 1897 Capt Harvey Weman,—20th July 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col George Richard Peart I S C is admitted to the colonels allowances, with effect from the 12th August 1897.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Second-Lieut Ivan Urmston Battye,—17th July 1897 To be Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Lieut Col Preo Nath Mookerjee, vice Brigade Surgn-Lieut-Col H J Hazlett, who has retired, Dated 6th July 1897.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Lieut Col Mathew Lorenz Bartholomeusz, vice Brigade SurgnLieut Col G A Maconachie, was has retired Surgn Lieut who have completed three years' full pay service to be Surgn Capts.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

G Ramsay David W Sutherland, M B., W Selby T A Granger, M B., H J K Bamfield J W Grant, M B, A H Moorhead, M B, W D Hayward, M B, A W F Russell M B, W E Scott Moncrieff, M B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

C R Pearce, M B.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

V B Bennett, M B, H M Moore, D C Johnston.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.—Sub Conductor John Henderson Supervisor, 1st grade, Mily Works Dep to be Conductor vice Conductor, Henry Turner Turner, transferred to the pension establishment.

Bombay Command—Risaldar-Major Faiz Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry Risaldar-Major Muhammad Umar Khan, 5th Bombay Cavalry Risaldar-Major Jahangir Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers Risaldar Mir Haidar Shah Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers Commdt Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Bikanir Camel Corps Risaldar Dhan Singhji, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Cavy.

Hyderabad Contingent—Risaldar Major Hussain Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Risaldar-Major Mihrab Ali Khan, 3 d Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Mir Hussain Ali, Commdt, 2nd Regiment, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.

MEDAL.

The undermentioned members of the Vol Force are granted the volunteer long service medal.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Vol Rifles—Color-Sergts W Bury, and H Webber, Sergts T W Brownnutt, J H Emrie, and A Paterson, S D Webber, Corpl P B Roan, and Lance-Corpl. C Hill, W D Jackson, Vols. J J DeSantos, M S DeSouza, W Fletcher, S S Holland, J T Holmes, J Hyde, G Little, C Osborne, R Richardson, and E Smith, R Jtrand.

Sind Vol Rifles—Lieut J Moore, Orderly Room Sergt E R Critchell Northh Western Railway Vol Rifles—Sergt G Buckley Bengal Nagpur Railway Vols Rifles Sergt R Hall Vols W G Crawley J Green Presidency Vols Rifles Batta Vols T B Timms.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—10 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales skins, The South Indian Exports Co; 17 cwt condiment, M Poonjajee and Sons; 3 cases haberdashery, and 3 cases brassware, F P Bhamgara; 17 cwt archelweed, 150 lbs nutmeg pieces, and 24 cwt mace, M Laljee; 975 cwt gum, Mowjee Ladna and Co; 8 cases opium, Bombay and Persian S N Co; 450 cwt coir yarns, David Sassoon and Co; 2,061 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bundles wooden carpets, and 19 cwt condiment, Forbes Forbes and Co; 84 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 4 cases brassware, 3 cases cotton carpets, and 1 case woodenware Ardeshir and Byramjee; 55 bales skins and hides, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—98 lbs saffron, S Narsoo and Co; 220 bales cotton, 21,860 cwt castorseed, 6,3?0 cwt mowraseed, 6,027 cwt rapeseed, 5,499 cwt teelseed, and 10,015 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Haddon Hall s—5,022 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Drachenfels s—48 bales skins, Martin Cohen and Co; 1,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mady and Co; 1?0 cwt gum, 2,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels—2,972 cwt groundnut coffee, Glade and Co; 2,901 cwt Mowraseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—500 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—73 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co 2½ cwt peacockfeathers; Allymohomed Essac.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—500 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ravena s—40 cwt indigo F Khoobchand.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—198 bales cotton, S Sagurmul.

AN immense quantity of relics from Benin have been received at the Colonial Office.

DR. JAMESON arrived at Bulawayo on July 22 and proceeded for Fort Salisbury. Mr. Rhodes is remaining at Bulawayo.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ADER's new telegraph for receiving messages on a long submarine cable is not unlike the siphon recorder of Lord Kelvin. In the recorder the electric current from the cable passes through a light coil of wire suspended between the poles of a powerful magnet, and free to work from side to side under the electro-magnetic action of the current, rocking motion is caused to actuate a siphen pen charged with ink, which draws a wavering line on a strip of travelling paper.

In Ader's instrument the coil is superseded by a long fine vertical wire, through which the current passes, and as the wire is drawn from side to side by the poles of the magnet, a ray of light from a lamp throws its wavering shadow on a travelling strip of photographic paper, which is automatically developed and shows the signals of the message as a white undulating line on a black ground. The new apparatus was tried on the Brest to New York cable and resulted in a gain of 50 per cent.in the speed of telegraphing through this French Atlantic line. It is to be adopted on this cable, together with a duplex system of telegraphing which will enable Pares to communicate directly with New York.

Sailors in French men-of-war are suffering in their eyesight, owing to the brilliant electric lights used on board. Grey and blue eyes, that is to say, eyes not heavily charged with bigments are the oftenest injured. It is proposed to provide the men with goggles, or screens of unranium glass, that is to say, yellow or canary-colour d glass, which intercepts the ultra violete rays. As it is, the men who work the search lights wear dark blue glasses, but this only mitigate the intensity of the light and do not absorb the ultra violet rays.

A new smokeless powder was recently brought before the American Chemical Society at Washington by Mr. Charles E. Munrce, its discoverer. "Indurite," as it is called, will keep six months even at a warm temperature without losing any of its explosive properties. The powder has been adopted in the American Navy; it gives a velocity of about 750 yards a second to the projectile of a quick firing gun.

According to a French scientific journal, the German "etat major" dissembles its operations with the greatest care, and but for the indiscretions of its intimate friends, we should never know what it undertakes. Perhaps it never meant us to know so much about the fight of carrier pigeons from Dover. Be that as it may, it appears that during the last two years a thousand quick-firing field guns have been added to the German artillery, which now comprises 509 batteries as against 468 French batteries. The supposed French superiority in artillery is therefore a thing of yesterday.

Moreover, for the past eighteen months, according to the "Revista Artilerei' of Bucharest, the German Army has been provided with a field observatory in lieu of the captive balloon. It is simply a long telescopic ladder mounted on a waggon drawn by four horses, and carrying a platform with a drawing table at the top. The ladder is in three lengths and the observer, taking his place on the platform, is gently hoisted into the air. The ladder stands on the cart, and is quickly shut np for transport after the reconnaissance is made. It is chiefly intended for isolated divisions of the Army, which are now obliged to send men up trees in order to observe what is going on at a distance.

It is a popular notion that our forefathers were bigger than we are, and that civilisation tends to make men smaller. The idea received a shock when it was found that the old armour used in the Eglinton tournament was too small for some of the modern champions. Recent measurements of the skeleton would appear to show that civilisation tends to increase the size of men and women, and also to increase the difference of size between men and women. The subject was treated lately in a paper to the Royal Society by Alice Lee and Karl Pearson.

The United States Navy has been dropping bottles overboard in the Atlantic at the Azores, Canaries Madeira, and along the coast of Spain, with a view of studying the currents, and all the bottles recovered have been found in the Antilles, the Gulf of Mexico, and the east coast of South America. It would appear, then, that every floating object dropped in the Atlantc by Spaniard, Portuguese, or Africans in prehistoric or early historic times must have stranded on the American coast between the 10th parallel of latitude south and the 30th parallel north. In the northern part of the Atlantic the currents flow the other way, and the parcel post has come from America to Europe.

In the North Pacific Ocean a mail of the kind runs from the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago (about the 20th parallel north) through the Chinese and Japanese seas to the west coast of America from Mount St. Elias, Alaska, southwards. In the South Pacific a return mail goes from Chili and Piru to the South S a Islands (Polynesia), and as far as Melanesia. In the Pacific there is also a counter service between the equator and the 10th parallel north; that is to say, the west coast of Central America. In the Arctic Ocean mails go from west to east, passing up through Behring Straits, across the Pole to East Greenland and round Cape Farewell to the south-west of that great island. The Arctic current from Baffin Land brought Eskimo mails as far south as Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. O. T. Mason points out that such currents conveying lost articles to great ditances would suggest the idea of making similar articles to far distant tribes, and that the Indians of Western America and Alaska, for example, might thus learn how to make Asiatic articles without supposing the arrival of Japanese or Chinese teachers among them.

A recent number of the "Society of Americanists," of Paris, contains an interesting article by Professor Hamy on a wampum belt, which is said to have been handed over at the treaty made with Frontenac in 1672, and also an article by the same eminent Americanist on six portraits of the Incas of Peru of unknown origin, discovered at Rochefort in an old house. They show the sumptuous dresses of the ancient monarch of the Quichuas.

According to Dr. Robert Bell, the Canadian who recently explored Labrados, there is a fish in the South of Hudson Bay which makes a nest of stones for its eggs. The fish is called "Awadosi" by the Indians, that is, "stone porter," from its habit of picking up pebbles in its mouth and heaping them on the bottom at a part selected where the water is not too deep. Some of these erections comprise several tons of stones, while others are quite small. The fish deposit their eggs among the stones.

The pilgrimage to Mecca this year was not attended with much mortality, owing to the north winds blowing in the middle of May. According to M. Proust, the most culpable negligence was shown by the authorities in the matter of sanitation, although the Turkish Government pays about £4,000 yearly for the cleansing of the city. About 80,000 pilgrims were present at the Feast of Sacrifice in the Valley of Mina, and of these about, 200 died during the three days of the ceremony. In the beginning of June however, the plague broke out at Djeddah, and claimed among its victims Japanese, Egyptians, Indians, Javanese, Abyssinians, Soudanese, Arabs, &c. Happily, most of the pilgrims had returned homewards.

An immense quantity of tea is consumed in America, and Mr. C. V. Shephard, of Pinehurst, Summerville, South Carolina, has been cultivating the plant for several years. He began in 1892, but only raised a small quantity. Before the war of secession he had raised a number of tea plants, and these have run wild since then. The tea which he has grown lately is partly from this wild stock, partly from seeds imported from China and Japan. The winter of South Carolina is too cold for Indian or Ceylonese tea, but not too severe for hybrid Chinese of Japanese, and also some hybrid Assamese teas. In order to be profitable, however, the harvest should only extend to superior teas from the young leaves, as the manual labour of picking is very dear in the Southern States, and nobody has yet invented a tea-plucking machine. Mr. Shephard employs women and children for the purpose, and so has succeeded in making his experiment prosper.

A monument to Daguerre, one of the fathers of photography, was recently unveiled at Byr-sur-Marne, where he died in 1851, Cormeille-en-Parisis, where he was born in 1787, is not very far from it. He was a decorative painter, who, in default of work, took up with the panorama, and founded the diorama. In 1826 he joined with Niepce Saint-Victor to find a means of taking heliographs or pictures by sunlight, and in 1839 was shown the first photograph taken on a silver plate by Niepce Saint-Victor, a son of the former. The process was afterwards called Daguerreotype, after Daguerre, but although Dagurre supplied the means, and also assisted with his knowledge of chemistry the discovery must be regarded as a joint one.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

A HOME paper writes:—We referred lately to the case of the professor who received a violent blow and the head and "straightway forgot all his Greek;" but this doubtful benefit cannot compare with what has befallen a deaf mute named Tom Brassfield, in Iowa. He received a violent blow under the ear, which "instantly restored his powers of hearing and speech." We have heard blows described as "eye-openers"—although the opposite is the usual effect—and also of blows that loosen the teeth; but this is the first time we have heard of one which opened the ears and loosened the tongue.

USURY IN INDIA.

A PLEADER, writing to us from Poona, says:—Some months ago I troubled you with certain remarks or observations on the above subject, which appeared in your issue of the 2nd November last year. A few days back the "Englishman," under the heading—"The Subaltern's debts," referred to the same subject incidentally in these words:—

"In the abstract, no doubt debt of any kind is most undesirable and if military officers on small pay could be saved from incurring it, one of the greatest evils of military life in this country would be removed; but men can no more be hindered from running into debt by legislative enactment than can usury be prevented by any of the numerous measures that, from time to time, have been devised against it, &c."

On the former occasion, I think, I suggested that some special legislation was necessary, amending Act 28 of 1855, so as to enable the civil courts to award only legitimate and adequate interest on the sums actually borrowed by needy customers. The suggestions I have now to make, have been embodied in ready made sections, *mutatis mutandis*, amending the above Act.

Section 2 of the said Act runs thus:—In any suit in which interest is recover able the amount shall be adjudged or decreed by the court at the rate (if any) agreed upon by the parties, and if no rate shall have been agreed upon, at such rate as the court shall deem reasonable."

The preamble to the amending Act might be to the effect that whereas needy borrowers of money are imposed upon by shroffs or money-lenders, in that they get the former to execute bonds or instruments where by a larger amount of interest is secured to them than what would otherwise he allowed to them by law, or whereby interest equal to compound interest, and more is secured to them by means of the peculiar wording of such bonds or instruments, or whereby penal provisions are resorted to by them, to their own advantage and to the disadvantage of the borrowers, and it is necesary to relieve the latter from such imposition, disadvantage and penalty, it is enacted as follows:—

I. To section 2 of Act 28 of 1855, the following may be added:—

2A. "Provided that in adjudging or decreeing the amount as mentioned in the said section 2 of the said Act, interest (if any) shall be awarded on the actual or principal sum advanced and not on the sum named in the bond or instrument, as being the amount made up of the sum actually advanced, and the sum representing the payment or deduction in advance of the total interest on that sum for the full period of such bond or instrument, added thereto."

2B. "Provided also that in case, the total amount of interest for the full period, on the actual sum borrowed shall have been mentioned in the bond or instrument, to have been paid in advance or previously deducted, and the sum named in the bond or instrument shall have been made payable by instalments, no further or other interest shall be awarded on the amount of the instalment or instalments in respect of which default shall have been made, but the court passing the decree may, if it shall deem fit, allow interest on such instalment or instalments, at a rate not higher than six per cent. per annum, from the date or dates of such default up to the time of the passing of the Decree, whether the bond or instrument provide for payment of interest at a rate higher than six per cent. per annum, or not."

2C. "Provided also that if, by the terms of the bond or instrument,—the whole amount mentioned therein, is made payable at once in case of default of any one or more instalments, and if the full amount of interest shall have been mentioned to have been paid in advance on the sum actually borrowed, no further or other interest shall be allowed in adjudging or decreeing the amount, as mentioned in Section 2 of the said Act, but the Court passing the Decrse may, if it shall deem fit, allow interest at a rate not higher than six per cent. per annum on the amount of the instalment or instalments in respect of which default shall have been made from the date when it or they fell due up to the date of the decree."

2D. "Provided also that in case it be provided in the said bond or instrument that, if the borrower left British India before the expiry of the full term or period thereof, the whole amount mentioned therein shall, at once, become payable, and in case the full amount of interest on the actual sum borrowed shall have been mentioned in the said bond or instrument, to have been paid in advance, no further or other interest shall be allowed in adjudicating or decreeing the amount as aforesaid, but the court passing the Decree may, if it shall deem fit, allow interest at a rate not higher than six per cent. per annum on the whole or any portion of the amount mentioned in the bond or instrument, as the case may be, from the day after the expiry of the full term thereof, up to the date of the passing the Decree."

I venture to think, that the amendment of the Act, as suggested above, will probably succeed as good law, as it will partly relieve the burden of usury laid on the shoulders of the needy borrowers and partly prevent the shroffs from reaping the full benefit of their trick. Some transactions which the borrower (however clever he may be in military tactics and however great in feats of valour and of art and science, is unable to understand until he finds he is imposed upon, in the manner the shroffs manage to impose on them,) But worse still, knowing of the imposition so practised on him, he consents to a repetition of the same unpalatable dose (perhaps oftener than not), for, his sickness is such that he can't do without it and must have it. Hence this piece of suggested legislation will most likely operate to deter the shroffs, who would otherwise also effect "good bargains" from insisting on their now exacting terms.

ILLUMINANTS FOR FRONTIER USE.

THERE can be no question of the value of illuminants for the purpose of meeting these night attacks by fanatical tribesmen on the frontier. The case of Wano and of the affair at the Panjkora river in the Chitral campaign showed the utility of even star shell in cases of this sort. But, as one correspondent says, star shell at the best are an indifferent device for the purpose. The light given by them is poor and fitful, and only lasts for a very few seconds. Often, too, the star shell refuses to act properly and gives practically no light at all. Moreover, it is heavy and bulky and the useful weight in it is particularly small. In fact, in a shell weighing, say, ten pounds, the illuminating material probably does not weigh more than the same number of ounces. Bearing in mind the frequency of frontier engagements and the probability that the tribesmen will resort to these night attacks more and more as they realise the effects of the modern rifle, it would certainly appear that the time has arrived when it is incumbent on the military authorities to face the situation and to devise some more satisfactory system of lightening the darkness. This could be done in two ways. At fixed posts of an important character, like the Malakhand, there can be no doubt but that there should be an installation of the electric light sufficiently powerful to give three or four search lights of, say, two thousand candle-power each. This would not mean a very large or cumbersome plant. It is well-known that the arclight is much more economical than the incandescent, and four lights of the power mentioned could easily be provided by a comparatively small engine and dynamo, to look after which one man should suffice. To meet the difficulty, if such exists, of providing fuel, an oil engine might be used. The whole could be obtained for a small sum and would certainly prove most economical in the long run. The sweeping beams of the search light would not only show up the position of attacking tribesmen in a way which bonfires and other indifferent substitutes entirely fail to do, but they would in many cases act as a positive deterrent to the ignorant hillmen, who fled even before the fitful glimmer of the star shell used at the Panjkora river. So much for the more important posts of a permanent character. For the smaller posts and for bivouacs when on the line of march it would be necessary to devise some other and more portable means of illumination. There should be no difficulty about this. We all know what a brilliant light is given by the common firework known as the Bengal light. Something similar, but on a larger scale, would be the very thing to use when the electric light was not available. It would be eminently portable, the whole of its weight except the few ounces which its paper case weighs would be useful weight, and it could be employed independently of the presence of artillery—an important consideration, seeing that it is small detached bodies that are most likely to be attacked. The ordnance factories at Kirkee and Dum-Dum if appealed to, would no doubt be able to make a light which would burn for, say, half an hour or more, giving out an illuminating power equal to a great many star shell. Such lights could be placed in position immediately in front of the obstacles and entanglements, and could be fired, by electricity if necessary—a small portable battery would suffice—at the first alarm from the sentries. At any rate the experiment is worth trying. The star shell is admittedly a poor affair and yet great value is placed on it by frontier officers. How much more valuable would be the infinitely more powerful and more portable lights we have described, which could be manufactured in India and delivered, at the front within a fortnight of receipt of the order.—*Pioneer*.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply, CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most cooling and healing scent in the world.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, on bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a report from the Bengal Government regarding the Calcutta riots. The general tenour of this will be seen from the following letters from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th July last, on the subject of the roits which occurred at Chitpur and in the northern parts of Calcutta, on the 30th June and 1st July, in connection with the delivery of possession to the Tagore Estate, in execution of a decree, of a piece of land at Talla, containing a hut which was alleged to be a mosque. A letter from the Commissioner of Police, of 22nd July, contains particulars of the litigation in regard to the land at Talla, and the Government of India fully concur with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. James acted rightly in rendering assistance to the Civil Court in giving possession to the decree-holder. They are also of opinion that although the receiver intimated that he apprehended resistance the Commissioner had after his two interviews with the judgment-debtor no reason to anticiapate that opposition would be given to the order of the Court. The deputation of the Deputy Commissioner with a police force to assist the officers of the Court in giving possession to the decree-holder was in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council a sufficient precaution, and in fact no resistance was offered to the transfer of possession of the land to the decree-holder. It was not till after the decree-holder had been given possession that Himmat Khan and his friends resolved at the instance of evil advisers to retake possession of the land, and there was no disturbance for 30 hours after possession of the land had been transferred. The result of the action taken by Himmat Khan and those acting with him was that from dawn on the 30th June to 3 p.m. of July 1st there were riots in the Talla and Machooa Bazar sections of the town, to suppress which the military and Calcutta Light Horse were utilised, as well as the police. The disturbances, with the exception of the incident in Wellington Square, where hackney carriage was stopped and one of his assailants was mortally wounded by the occupant of it, are reported by the Government of Bengal to have been confined to the northern portion of the town. Fire-arms were eventually used by the police to suppress the riots, but the military and Calcutta Light Horse were not called upon to use their arms. The number of rioters killed is reported by the Commissioner of Police to have been 11; viz., six whose bodies were disposed of by their friends and five who subsequently died. The number of the rioters wounded by gunshots is estimated at 20, but in addition to these a number received injuries from the sticks used by the police in dispersing different gatherings who resisted them. During the progress of the riots 34 police officers and men received injuries which necessitated their being sent to hospital. In 12 cases these

INJURIES WERE OF A SEVERE NATURE.

No firearms were used by the mob, and no looting was committed, nor was any attack made on private houses. Attacks were made on several Europeans in the disturbed area. The Government of India share the view of the Lieutenant-Governor that these attacks were a deplorable incident of the disturbances. Although quiet was restored by the afternoon of July 1st, information was received on July 6th that a large number of mill hands had collected above Barrackpore and were coming to Calcuta, and it was also rumoured that men employed in the Howrah and Garden Reach Mills intended to join the rioters in the town. Precautions were taken to prevent the mill hands from entering Calcutta, but none of the men employed in the mills moved except above Barrackpore, and they were turned back without difficulty by the police and a few of the military sent out from Barrackpore. After the conclusion of the riot certain Mahomedan gentlemen issued a leaflet, on July 2nd, to the effect that the Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore had given the land to the Mahomedans. This statement was, however, promptly repudiated by the Maharaja, and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor refused to countenance any compromise under the circumstances of the case. A second leaflet was, on July 7th, issued by six out of the seven signatories to the leaflet issued on the 2nd, in which it was stated the Maharaja had only a life interest in the property, and was unable to dispose of it. It was also explained in the leaflet that unless a piece of land is *wakf* no mosque can be built on it. There was thus no excuse or justification whatever for those who combined to disturb the public peace on the unwarrantable plea that the proceedings under which the land at Talla was transferred to the possession of the receiver of the Tagore Estate constituted an interference with their religion. The Governor-General in Council desires to express his appreciation of the

COOLNESS AND FIRMNESS DISPLAYED

by the Lieutenant-Governor in all the action taken by him in connection with the riot. The Mahomedans had in 1891 in the adjoining quarter of the Sham Bazaar obtained their ends after a display of force, and they doubtless hoped to secure a similar result on the present occasion, and the Governor-General in Council entirely agrees with Mr. Stevens that any compromise or concession to them would in the circumstances of the case have been entirely unwarranted, as well as mischievous. The action of his Honour in refusing to countenance any compromise has the entire approval of the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency also desires to thank Lieutenant-Governor for the prompt and the effective measures taken by him in consultation with the military authorities to prevent the entry into Calcutta of bodies of mills hands, whose presence would have fostered excitement in the town, and probably have led to more lawless outbreaks. The Governor-General in Council cordially endorses the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the readiness with which Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford rendered assistance to the civil power, and as to the help which the presence of the military gave in the suppression of the riots. His Excellency has learnt with pleasure that the conduct of all the detachments employed was excellent. His Excellency also shares the appreciation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the alacrity with which the volunteers offered their services towards the maintenance of order, and has been gratified to learn from the report of the military authorities that Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford found the Light Horse, under the command of Major Eddis, of the greatest use. The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that the conduct of the police force throughout the riots was excellent, and deserving of all praise. He is also entirly in accord with his Honour in thinking that on the occasion of the riot on the morning of June 30th there was

NO OCCASION FOR THEM TO OPEN FIRE

on the mob. They succeded in dispersing the mob, and in making a large number of arrests, without having to resort to fire-arms. In paragraph 6 of your letter under reply the opinion of Mr. Stevens is expressed that neither then nor in the morning when the attack was made on the Pumping Station at Talla would the use of fire-arms have been justified. It appears, however, during the attack, at the Pumping Station the police were actually compelled to fire with a shot gun, and viewing the situation in the light of subsequent events the Government of India think the Commissioner might have been better advised had he not left the guard of 25 men at Talla Pumping Station without fire-arms. On in the information before the Government of India it appears to them that there was also undue delay in relieving the guard at Talla. Relief appears not have taken place for about three hours after the assistance had been sent for. The success of the mob in keeping the police shut up in the Pumping Station for so considerable a time may, the Government of India thinks, have had the effect of reviving their excitement and encouraging them to think that they might prevail against the police. Had the police at the Pumping Station been in possession of their carbines it wounld have undoubtedly been their duty in the face of a mob, they were otherwise unable to controll,

TO HAVE USED THEIR FIRE-ARMS

and an effective fire at that stage would probably have had the effect of preventing the more serious outbreak of the succeeding morning. Mr. Bolton, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in his letter, states that both the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner possess the powers of a magistrate of the 1st Class, and on the Commissioner rests the duty of suppressing disorder in the town. He is empowered as magistrate to invite the assistance of a military force should it be needed for the purpose of dispersing an unlawful assembly. Those actually concerned in the riots were mostly low-class Mahomedans, weavers, bricklayers, and bad characters of the disturbed area. Mr. Bolton adds: "There is no doubt many were concerned in the sham Bazaar riot, and it was probably these men who were most active in the resistance to the police, in obstruction of traffic, and in attacks on private individuals. In both cases the riots were got up by people of the neighbourhood, and many of the bad characters, Hindu and Mahomedan, joined those who were undoubtedly moved by religious feeling. On the present occasion the telephone wires were twice cut at Balliaghatta on the 1st July as reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. A young Jew, named Cohen, is under trial for having cut the wire on the night of the 30th June, in Harrison Road, and there may possibly have been some connection between that case and the two others at Balliaghatta. The attacks made on Europeans in the streets of the disturbed area were a very deplorable incident of the disturbances. They are explained to some extent by the intense excitement prevailing, and were perhaps chiefly committed by the bad characters who look for the advantage of excitement to molest respectable persons using the public thoroughfares. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that injuries should have thus been caused in the disturbances to private individuals, who had done nothing whatever to provoke such treatment. After noting that according to the Commissioner of Police the disturbance lasted from dawn of June 30th to 3 p.m. on July 1st or for about 36 hours, Mr. Bolton says: 'The Lieutenant-Governor has carefuly considered the measures taken by the Commissioner of Police during this interval with the view of satisfying himself whether quiet might not have been restored earlier

BY THE USE OF FIRE-ARMS

in dispersing the first unlawful assemblies. It will be seen that the police had no difficulty in dispersing the mob on the morning of 30th June, actually arresting 74 of the men on that occasion. When again the attack was made on the Talla Pumping Station during the day the rioters were dispersed before the arrival of the Commissioner of Police. Neither then nor in the morning would the use of fire-arms have been justifiable. On the other hand the police appear to have been compelled to use their carbines on the next day at Balliaghatta, as the mob refused to disperse, and made attacks on them. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the Commissioner of Police acted with judgment and due regard to law in abstaining from the use of fire-arms so long as the mobs could be dispersed without recourse to firing. The loss of life which has actually occurred is very regrettable, but it would have been far larger if the police had not acted with commendable moderation in dispersing the rioters. Mr. Bolton mentions that the question whether the permanent police force of the town should be strengthened will be considered, while a small committee, on which the mill-owners will be represented, will be appointed to consider the same question in regard to the police force maintained along the banks of the river. The operatives at the mills are very numerous and easily excited by evil advice, and it is desirable the police force should be adequate at all times to suppress promptly any riotous outbreak. There is also published a report from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. James, gives an account of the riots, and the measures he took to suppress them. Regarding

THE ATTACK ON THE PUMPING STATION

he states that the Inspector of Police fired two charges of snipe shot into the mob, and the rioters fell back. In the attack some of the police were hurt, but none of the rioters were seriously injured."

The following paragraph occurs in the report:—During the night of the 30th June up to 3-30 a.m., of the 1st July the middle portion of the Harrison Road was a scene of disorder. Both Christans and Hindus, whether on foot or in conveyances, were insulted and stoned. The road was cleared three or four times by the police, who had to fire a few shots, but the rioters collected again in some other spot. They pulled down the old wooden lamp posts and set fire to them; they also rolled out big drain pipes which were along the side into the middle of the road which effectually stopped wheel traffic. About 3-30 a.m., having received information that there was rioting going on I went out with half a company of the Gloucestershire Regiment that was kept in reserve at the Lall Bazar, and I charged with them *via* Chitpore Road, to Harrison Road up that road to Halliday Street, and returned by Machooa Bazaar Street, but met with no resistance, nor saw any rioters about. In fact everything had become suddenly quiet. As the day advanced I received a report, about 9 a.m., from the Northern Division suburbs that the police had been attacked at the Raja Bazaar and that the Superintendent apprehended an attack at Balliaghatta Thana. I therefore sent out a body of European constables, armed with carbines and buck shot, under the Deputy Commissioner to Balliaghatta, while at the same time measures were taken to keep the disturbers of the peace well in hand in the parts of the town where they had been during the previous night. The Deputy Commissioner on his way to Balliaghatta found the rioters assembled in great force in Gas Street. They at once attacked him and his men by throwing stones and brickbats at them. He was therefore obliged to fire on them before he could disperse them and get on to his destination, from where he applied for reinforcements, and on his way back he was again attacked at the same place, but soon drove the rioters off. This was practically the last attempt the rioters made to resist the police, for by 3 p.m. there was not a sign of a rioter in the town or suburbs. Throughout the disturbance there was no occasion to call upon the military to fire, and the Calcutta Light Horse also did not make use of their arms.

Mr. James states that the rioters' chief object of attack was the police, but several Europeans were assaulted in the streets. The exact number of the latter is not known, but probably would be about a dozen, of whom three or four were badly hurt.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's. cotton circular dated, Hongkong July 28 says.—A further heavy decline in Rupee exchange, and a further rise in values have been the two principal features of the Yarn market during the past fortnight. Rupees have lowered from Dols. 156 to Dols. 152½ post, and against this decline, as also against anticipated short outturns of the next Cotton crop in Bombay owing to the absence of the South West monsoon during the last month, prices have been stimulated up to the extent of Dols. 1 to Dols. 2 in Nos. 20, 12 and 10, and Dols. 2 to Dols. 4 in some special descriptions of No. 16. Almost all No. 20s., as a consequence, have been valued during the period from Dols. 100 lowest to Dols. 108, the other counts following suit as under:—No. 16 from Dols. 93 to Dols. 107—No. 12 from Dols. 85 to Dols. 97—and No. 10 from Dols. 83 to Dols. 97. The experience of these high prices has seldom if ever been felt before, and holders, though chary at first under the stagger of the decline in rupees, have been latterly freely meeting dealers at the present range of prices, but the uncertainly of exchange, either one way of the other, has commenced to work on the latter, and the opinion has been gaining grounds amongst them the last few days that the present high rates do not admit of a margin in comparison with those of the country markets, nor do they admit of a fresh rise in values as the spell of short Cotton Crops has been greatly dissolved by wires from Bombay, especially by a much relied wire promulated by the Chartered Bank of the Monsoon being satisfactory during the last three weeks. The expected change in the weather in this country up at the North and heavy rains there during past week, have also had the effect of dissipating the idea of a short Cotton Crop in China, as well, and these changes have, during the last two days, heralded in the strong propensity for heave to amongst the dealers, and they now anticipate a decline rather than a rise in values. Sales, under the working of these several ideas in the market, have totalled well nigh 9,200 bales made up of:—

2,500 bales of	No. 20	sold at dols.	99 to dols.	108
950 ,,	,, 16	,, ,,	93 to ,,	107
1,550 ,,	,, 12	,, ,,	85 to ,,	97
3,900 bales of	No. 10	sold at dols.	83 to dols.	97
200 ,,	,, 8	,, ,,	84 to ,,	90
100 ,,	,, 6	,, ,,	81 to ,,	85

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 11,600 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,600 bales—at 7,000 bales consisting of

2,500 bales of No. 20	500 bales of No. 12
800 ,, ,, 16	3,200 ,, ,, 10

Exchange on India has further slipped down Rs. 3½ and the closing rates are Rs. 152 wire and Rs. 152½ post. Japanese Spinnings to the extent of 800 bales No. 20 and No. 16 have been sold at dols. 105 to dols. 109 for the former and dols. 98 to dols. 104 for the latter.

Shanghai has been very much staggered by the heavy decline in Rupees, and the closing rates of Rs. 206½ wire and Rs. 207 post as on the 23rd instant have been under the parity of Rupee rates in Hongkong. For a time there was consequently some intermission of business, as dealers would not improve their ideas as to prices, nor would importers freely quit under the fear of a further drop in exchange; and, had it not been for the intercession of speculative brokers with higher ideas by Tls. 1 to Tls. 2, business would not have transpired even to the meagre extent of 2,500 bales as it has done. Sales comprise about.

1,200 bales of	No. 20	sold at Tls.	77	to 81. 75
450 ,,	,, ,, 16	,, ,,	76	to 80. 75
100 ,,	,, ,, 12	,, ,,	74. 50	
750 ,,	,, ,, 10	,, ,,	68·50	to 73·50

leaving unsold stock at 2,500 bales. Of Japanese Yarns about 1, 400 bales No. 20 and No. 16 have been dealt in at Tls. 81·25 to Tls. 83 for the former and Tls. 79·50 to Tls. 81 for the latter. Of local spinnings no transactions have been reported.

In Japan the market has been very firm. With the demands for the China markets there runs a considerable local demand as well. Prices are dols. 107½ and dols 103½ for No. 20 and No. 16 respectively of September and October delivery.

AMATEUR photographers will be interested in hearing that they can now obtain photographs in the colours of nature by a very simple process. It has lately been discovered that the Dansac-Chassagne process of colour photography can be applied to any ordinary print on albuminised paper, or to any positive on an ordinary gelatine plate. All that the photographer has to do is to apply certain colouring matter in succession to his prints. These so combine and react on each other as to reproduce the tones and tints of the original which was photographed. It is indeed a curious thing that a monochromic photograph has this power of colour selection.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"DISINFECT" WITH "SANITAS"
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

DR DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waers."

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

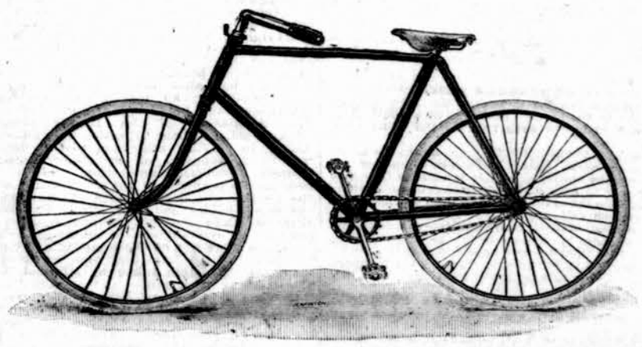
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.
JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lilla Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lucien Petter

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
REMOVES and PREVENTS all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue afayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwar

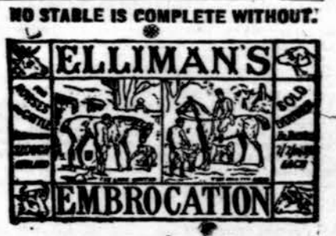
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

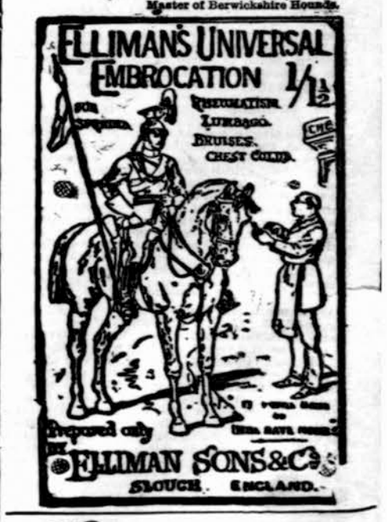
Agents for M. OFFENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs:
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



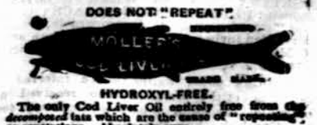
Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT".



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Wellington Street, London, W.C.; Paris: Messrs. GAILHANAU & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.